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RS. 166-8
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ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
56, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IX. NO. 5 | BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921. | TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports

Date		Steamers.	Tons.
1921			
1s Jan.	—	CHINA	7,932
8th „	—	CALEDONIA†	7,572
15th „	—	DEVANHA	8,992
22nd „	—	SICILIA‡	8,983
29th „	—	MOREA*	10,890
5th Feb.	—	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
12th „	—	PLASSY‡	7,346
19th „	—	MALWA	10,883
26th „	—	NALDERA*	15,825

(†) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.

(‡) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.

(*) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be NO Special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date About		Steamers	Tons.
1921			
8th Jan.	—	MASHOBRA	8,200
15th „	—	ANDALA	8,246
3rd Feb.	—	CHANDA*	6,169
„	—	NEURALIA	9,082

*"CHANDA"—Has accommodation for a limited number of second saloon passengers only.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		Steamers.	Remarks.
1921			
1st Jan.	—	NALDERA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
15th „	—	DUNERA	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
29th „	—		Calls Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About		Steamer.	Remarks.
28th Dec.	—	BANDRA	P. Gulf ports via Karachi.
31st „	—	LHASA	Karachi Direct.
31st „	—	CHAKDARA	Gulf direct.
31st „	—	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa.
3rd „	—	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

All particulars of freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged from.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Teeshin Maru	M Kitamura	4020	24th Loc	6th Jan.
Yamato Maru	N Yamakata	4379	4th Jan.	12th Jan.
Yoshida Maru No. 3	M Kojaka	4646	15th Jan	22nd Jan
Rangoon Maru	Y Nakajima	5050	27th Jan.	5th Feb.

For freight and passage apply to
S. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Durma	S. Kobayashi	30th Jan.	12th Feb
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb	22nd Feb
Canada Maru	T. Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
S. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON (DIRECT

NEXT APPROXIMATE SAILING.

25TH JANUARY, 1921.

FARES:—

	Rs.
First Class "A"	1,100
First Class "B"	1,000
First Class "C"	900
Second Class	800

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.

All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.

The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.

There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 5354.
Telegrams. "JALANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. W. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,40

BOMBAY BRANCH.

(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

A. F. BUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

R. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 60,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 286.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,56,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,01,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 207, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

S. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.

BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

S. L. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	0	0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

SUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK. CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
CASHMERE „ Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL-CLEANERS.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms. Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.

Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.

For further information Apply to:

Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary,
LYTTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET FORT
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.

Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patca, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmera, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 | Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790

Head Office: BOMBAY

FIRE | MARINE

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative

CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA —LIBERAL CONDITIONS

Claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.

WANTED: Agent

Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

...ORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA,
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar
Post No. 8, BOMBAY

WOULD YOU POSSESS

that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the

SECRETS OF

HYPNOTIC

influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 200. Prices Rs. 1-8. Liberal Commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARAB DHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.



A Doctor says:

"I do not think so good a food as Glaxo can be brought before the public by the medical profession too strongly."

Glaxo is the food doctors recommend and *rear their own babies on.* This is because Glaxo is not an "artificial" food, but is just pure, uncontaminated milk made safe and suitable for baby by the Glaxo process. Glaxo contains NO malt, NO flour, NO starch.

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

has been persistently used by Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain for the last twelve years. These Centres now purchase *nearly a quarter of a million pounds* weight of Glaxo every month, enough to feed over 50,000 babies continuously.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Ltd,
BOMBAY.

RIDE A B·S·A BICYCLE

The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a Guarantee of Quality and Satisfaction.



For Indian Cycling.

Conditions make it imperative that only a bicycle of proved merit be chosen when buying a new mount. Start well from the beginning and purchase a genuine B.S.A. machine. The reliability and long service of B.S.A. Bicycles make them an investment which pays immediately from the date of purchase, and saves many troubles.

All genuine B.S.A. Parts are guaranteed interchangeable and replacements can be easily obtained at the nearest B.S.A. Agent.

Write for Illustrated : : List post free : :

Addison & Co. Ltd., Mount Road -	Madras	Peerey Lall & Sons Ltd. - - -	Delhi
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd., Rawal Pindi		The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. -	Meerut
S. Dass & Co. Ltd. - - -	Calcutta	Central India Machine Co. - -	Jubbulpore
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency, Lucknow		Roshanlal Nounitral - - -	Quetta
The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras		North India Motor & Cycle Agency	Bareilly
The Maharaja Cycle Works -	Lahore	The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co.	Meerut
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,	Bombay	Moona Lall & Sons - - -	Cawnpore
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. -	Agra	Md. Ekram Khad - - -	Benares
Importers: Sen & Pandit - -	Calcutta		

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day THURSDAY only.

The biggest dramatic sensation of the war period

"The Better'ole"

or

"THE ROMANCE OF OLD BILL"

which flashed the Message of

"CARRY ON"

produced by

CAPT. BRUCE BRAINSFATHER

EXTRACT FROM THE BERLIN TAGLEBATT

Speaking at a meeting in Berlin the Kaiser is reported to have said that if it had not been for Old Bill, Bert and Alf, the war would have ended long ago. Which may or may not be true but that the film carried a message to the English speaking people is beyond question.

"ARMISTICE DAY 1920"

To-morrow Friday 7th January 1921

"INFATUATION"

featuring Gaby Deslys.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

will present

NEXT WEEK

Commencing Saturday 8th Jan,

'DAMAGED GOODS'

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have to announce that they have secured the exclusive rights for the picture based on Eugene Brieux's famous play "Damaged Goods." The film is an all-British one and was produced by the great English director, Samuelson, and it has been passed here in Bombay by the Film Censor Board for exhibition for adults only. Soon we shall see this picture at the West End Cinema, and a marvellous success is predicted for it by everyone who has witnessed it. This version, which has been secured by K. D. and Brothers, is the only version of the play which created such immense interest and sensation in all classes of the British community both before and after the Lord Chamberlain's certificate was obtained. The object of the play is to uplift humanity; it is a powerful sermon driving home the evils of inherited disease; but it contains no scene to provoke scandal or arouse disgust, nor is there in it an obscene word. The lesson of it is as serious as it is sincere and as truly moral as any that has been seen on the English stage or in a photoplay in Bombay or anywhere else.

In the end it is brought forcibly home to the witnessers of the picture that ignorance and nothing else is the unhappy cause of nearly all the so-called vice and misery. It is a great film, founded on a great book about a social question which is always with us. No-one should miss it when it makes its appearance

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present

TO-NIGHT!

Just for One Day—To-day!

A Williamson Submarine Super-Picture, a Thrilling Photoplay enacted on the bed of the deep, deep, ocean.

"The Girl of the Sea"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

Featuring BETTY HILBURN and

CHESTER BARNET!

You will follow her every action with breathless Suspence.

A Comedy in the Programme.

SPECIAL TIMINGS:

5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

USUAL LOW RATES.

Box Rs. 2, Sofa Re. 1, First Class As. 12, 2nd Class As. 6, 3rd Class Ans. 3.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day THURSDAY only

6, 8 and 10 p. m.

The most Magnificent Film

In the Indian Cinema world

"MAHABHARAT"

"MAH-BHARAT"

in 8 Reels

India's ancient greatness, her glorious achievements, her magnificent deeds of valour and nobility, her ancient civilisation, in short India as she was in the day of her greatness.

SEE:

BASTRA-HARANOF DROUPADI

THE DIVINE MEDITATION,

THE FATAL DICE,

DURYADHAN'S WRATH.

To-morrow Friday 7th January 1921

'Julius Caesar'

The greatest film of the age since

"QUO VADIS"

FIRST WEEK

OF OUR ASTOUNDING LAND AND SEA SERIAL.

Featuring the World-renowned Herculean Idol of Millions

EDDIE POLO

The Giant Gentleman of the Screen in the World's Master Mystery Serial.

"The Vanishing Dagger"

Opening 3 Episodes—6,000 feet this—Week

Universal's Serial Marvel

The Programme is supplemented by a 2-Reel Fairy Story for Big People and Little People

"Sinbad the Sailor"

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Four Shows To-day, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The First Week of our cataclasmic Animal Serial

"THE LOST CITY"

Opening 3 Chapters—6,000 feet-this Week.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers assure their Patrons that this Serial Film is one of surpassing interest.

Thousands of African natives.

Seventeen months time was necessary to make this Serial.

450,000 was spent for arms and ammunition.

Approximate valuation of animals actually slain during production 950,000 $

Approximate Valuation of production 75,000 $

Ferocious Beasts of the African Jungles

all playing their part in a manner that will astound you!

Featuring the Fascinating

JUANITA HANSEN!

A Two-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "PARCEL POST HUSBAND" in the Programme.

Globe Cinema

BANDHURST ROAD.

This Palatial Picture Mahal is now admittedly the most fashionable and the most respectable evening rendezvous of European, Parsee and Hindu families.

To-night 5; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DO YOU REMEMBER

OR

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Borax—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momiai Shajit—Khapra—Dhoon, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN'S THEATRE LD., ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p. m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

W. BANVARD

presents his

LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

Including the

LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS

To-day, Thursday 5th at 9-30 p. m.

"Girls & Giggles"

To-morrow Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th at 9-30 p. m.

Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 9th at 5-30 p. m.

"COMING DOWN"

ELOBORATELY STAGED. GORGEOUSLY DRESSED

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"A WOMAN'S LAW"

A Tale of a woman who married a waster. "Married in haste, repent at leisure" runs the old proverb and so it was in this case.

THE EMPRESS

Commg. next Sat. 8th Jan. 1921.

An adaptation from the Colossal Epic of the great Bharat nation "Mahabharat".

THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES

"Nala & Damayanti"

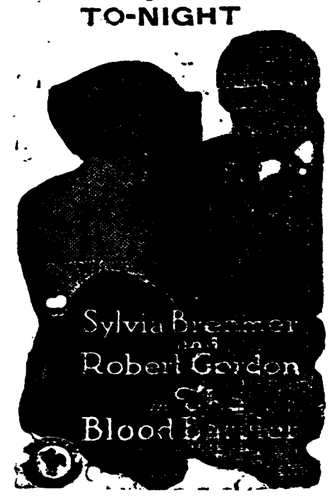
"Nala & Damayanti"

The most outstanding achievement of ancient hindu literature produced on a Scale of Exceptional and gorgeousness and inconceivable Magnificence.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT



A. J. STUART BLACKTON'S MASTERPIECE

In 6 Reels.

PATHE GAZETTE LATEST

YOU ARE PINCHED

Comic.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinee on Saturdays and Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays, at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

Popular Prices

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM

Present TO-DAY and all week their another majestic production of superlative merit

RASPUTIN THE BLACK MONK

A true story of the Russian Revolution

● Four Shows daily

at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Extra Prize MATINEES on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 add 5-15 p.m.

COMING

A Gorgeous Hindustan Master picture

SHREE KRISHNA LILA

OR

Childhood of Shree-kresha

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF

"COTTRELL'S"

1. DANCE DE MODERN
   By Miss Lily and Miss Kitty
2. FRANCISCO
   The Phillipine Gymnasts
3. COMICAL OPERA
   By Cottrells Troupe
4. AERIAL TRAPEZE
   By Jimmy Cottrell
5. TAMBOURINE DANCE
   By Miss Lily and Miss Kitty

Also a Beautiful Picture

"The May Queen"

AN IDYLL FROM

TENNYSON'S FAMOUS POEM

To many children this poem has been their first introduction to the beauties of poetry, and it would be interesting to note at how many school functions and prize-givings this piece has been selected for recitation.

Also a rollicking Comic

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1- Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 8th

"Yamada Franco-Japanese"

ACROBATIC STUNTS

RING ACTS;

JUGGLING ETC.

(Prices as Usual)

NOTICE

"ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY."

VISIT DEFERRED

Mr. Padovan, the representative for India of the Company, has received a telegram that the artistes have decided not to Come out to India owing to false reports communicated to them regarding scarcity of food and residence and to the shortage of water. Mr. Padovan has sailed for Alexandria to disabuse their minds as to the above reports, and until further arrangements are made, booking of seats is postponed. Patrons are informed that the plans are not now open at S. Rose and Company.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial Greetings for the New Year to their patronal, and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema

New Churney Road,

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-DAY.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.

GIRL OF THE SEA

A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

TO-MORROW

FRIDAY, the 7th January.

DARING HEARTS

A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

NEXT SATURDAY

Starts the Momentous and Sensational Film "DAMAGED GOODS" at the

West-End Cinema

AND

TO YOU—

On behalf of the Author, EUGENE BRIEUX, we wish to convey that the object of this Play is to uplift Humanity.

"DAMAGED GOODS"

Is An All-British production

It contains no scene to provoke scandel, or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word

"DAMAGED GOODS"

May be witnessed by everyone—adults of course—unless we are to believe that Folly and Ignorance are the necessary conditions of Virtue.

Yours Faithfully,

K. D. and Brothers.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Waiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

EDUCATIONAL.

FREE CLASS, Matriculation, Mathematics, meets at 7-30 a.m. For particulars see A. N. KARANDIKAR, B.A., S.T.C., in the Private Class, near Portuguese Church, opposite Banam Hall Lane, Girgaum. 7503

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for Specialised Banking or General Commerce Courses for examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road. 7489

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER for a Local High School. Good salary to a competent man. Apply Box. No. 1631, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7497

WANTED—A GRADUATE, experienced in Commercial line preferred. See personally SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI, Sea Face, Rajmtrulla Sea View, Chowpatty. 7461

WANTED—DRAFTSMEN and TRACERS to work in Architects' Office. Apply Box No. 1627, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7474

WANTED—Two experienced SURVEYORS for works, outside Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Receiving Station, The Andhra Valley P. S. Co., Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay. 7473

WANTED—GRADUATES with Persian or French as Second Language, and a Gujarati knowing Graduate for the New High School, Fort, Bombay. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 7484

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Printing and Lithographing Works, good prospects for experienced men, any nationality. Apply personally to THE LEBANON TYPE & LITHO WORKS, 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 7495

FIRST CLASS TARIFF INSURANCE COMPANY requires experienced FIRE Canvasser. Good salary paid to competent man. State full particulars as to past experience to Box No. 1625. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7505

WANTED.—Two SURVEYORS, experienced in underground tunnel surveying works. Good pay to really experienced men. Apply with testimonials to the CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE, Receiving Station. The Andhra Valley P. S. Co., Ltd., Dharavi, Bombay. 7472

WANTED—Two EXPERT TYPISTS for immediate service, those with experience of Solicitors Office and working on Oliver Machines preferred. Good Salary to an educated and really useful man. Apply Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. 7502

WANTED.—An educated and a bright respectable Young man as AGENCY INSPECTOR on a monthly salary of Rs. 125 and a bonus on satisfactory results. Good future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials before the 10th instant. Manager, Bombay-Branch, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 7492

WANTED.—A CHEMIST with practical experience in the manufacture of Alkaloids and other heavy and fine chemicals to take charge of a factory. Commencing salary up to Rs. 500 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 1629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7480

WANTED.—An able and experienced MANAGER and ENGINEER, who have duly qualified themselves by working on such a post in any factory of brass, copper, aluminium and German-silver works, as a factory of this kind is shortly to be started in Ratlam. Their salaries will be according to qualifications. Intending candidates should send their applications with necessary particulars and certificates, before the 15th of January 1921, to the MANAGING AGENTS, The Ratlam INDUSTRIALS, LTD., Ratlam. (C. I.). 7504

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young man, having long experience in Import and Export lines and good reference in local markets is open for an immediate engagement, will pick up any line. Apply Box No. 1630 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7485

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENTS on pay and commission, in spare or whole time every where. Enclose stamps. Prof. S. N. SHARMA, Delhi 8. 741

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS on Rs. 100 p.m., as pay and Rs. 50 p.m. allowance with intermediate Railway fare by THE IMPERIAL AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, Patiala. 7481

WANTED—MERCHANTS to know that chairs and benches of the Nagpur Congress are for sale by auction on 12th January, 1921. They are so well built and strong that there was hardly one per cent. breakage. B. S. MOONJE, General Secretary, Congress Office, Nagpur, C. P., 1st January, 1921. 7471

TO BE LET.

PANCHGUNI.—TO LET from 1st January six room BUNGALOW, conveniently situated, rent Rs. 200. Apply Mrs. HARPALI Bank side. 7479

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STUDEBAKER CAR, very little used, for Rs. 5,500. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty. 7457

FOR SALE.—Spinning and Weaving COTTON WASTE of various qualities. Apply with firm offers and particulars of the qualities required to the BINOD MILLS CO., LTD. Ujjain. 7312

FOR SALE—Second-hand one German-made ROTATORY (round) CLIP STRETCHING MACHINE for Dying Department; one Sizing, one Calender, one Drying Machine. Apply B. B. MUSALE, Abhyanker's Buildings, Sleater Road, 7, Bombay. 7498

FOR SALE—SADDLE AND HARNESS—2 Brand new high class Cawnpore Saddles, one "Hunting", other "Polo" pattern with Bridle, Bits, Girths and Stirrups, Rs. 65 each; 2 Brand new Black patent leather single Harness with Reins, Traces, Bits complete, each Rs. 100; Two new Holdalls, one Brown, other Green Canvas, 6 by 3 feet each; 2 Pockets, solid handle and straps, leather bound, Rs. 15 each. Apply MURZBAN AND DARA, No. 329, Main Street, Mhow, C. I. 7496

DO YOU REQUIRE—Table Bricks, Allahabad Patterns Tiles, Lime, Murwara Slabs, Timber, Firewood and Charcoal. Also French Chalk, Army Foot Powder, Salt Powder, Peper Powder and Equipment Powder, are ready for sale at moderate prices. We have C. P. Teak about 3 wagons of cut timber of sizes from 1ft. to 6ft. lengths and 4in. to 8in. wide, is very useful for flooring roofs, window doors, etc. Apply to HIFZUL JABBAR KABIR & BROS., Timber Merchants, Commission Agents and Order Suppliers, Omti Bridge, Jubbulpore. 7475

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort. 7149

FOR SALE.

VERY Good cotton wastes of different varieties worth about Rs. 50,000 Ready. Offers and Quotations solicited by.

THE MANAGER,
Tinnevelly Textiles, Ltd.

Koilpati, S. I. Ry. 7432

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st February, 1921, the existing scale of rates for Luggage and Parcels will be increased by 25 per cent.

Commodities booked at owner's risk and chargeable at half or quarter of the existing full parcels rates will, on and from the same date, be charged at half or quarter, as the case may be, of the revised scale of rates, with the exception of Butter in tins, to which the concession of half the full parcels rates will no longer apply

The existing scale of rates for parcels will, however, continue to apply to Betel or Pan Leaves and to Butter in tins provided such consignments are booked at Owner's Risk.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 140.
Calcutta, Dec. 31, 1920. 7434

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PRE-PAYMENT OF FREIGHT ON ALL PARCELS BOOKED TO DELHI AND KINGSWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the period from the 15th January to 15th February 1921 both days inclusive, freight on all parcels booked to Delhi and Kingsway must be prepaid.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 137,
Calcutta, 28th December, 1920. 7433

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

12TH JANUARY, 1921, 12-0 NOON AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.

OF unused stocks of Watches, Clocks, different kinds of Gold and Silver ornaments, Jewellery and Necklaces, etc., Leather Cases, fancy stores, cutlery, Jade, Motors etc., worth several lakhs to be sold on 10th January, 1921, 12-0 noon.

Goods will be sold in lots according to variety, valuable articles separately.

Inspection invited from 8-0 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. day from 5th January 1921.

For intending bidders from outside Kathiawar, accommodation and food will be provided at reasonable rates on informing the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar.

Lists can be had on applying to the Controller, Hasur Private Department, Bhavnagar, or Bhavnagar State Agent, Cavasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

25 per cent. deposit in cash or Government security will be required from the successful bidder for amount over Rs. 5,000, balance within one month. Any goods removed in the meantime to be paid for at a valuation to be fixed by the local authorities. Goods may be kept in the warehouse for two months at buyer's risk free of charge, under Rs. 5,000 full payment and immediate delivery.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A GRADUATE for the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 75-3-90 per mensem. Intending candidates should apply at once to the undersigned with two certificates of moral character and a specimen of their handwriting

J. WALKER.
Dy. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1921. 7478

WANTED.

AN OIL ENGINE of 10 or 12 horse-power and a Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" Delivery. Preference will be given to new machines.

Inform maker, size and price, etc.

CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Khamgaon. 7487

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1921, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m., (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 19th day of January, 1921, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th day of January, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1921.

(N.B.)—Owing to the delay in Postal deliveries, Dividend Warrants of Local Shareholders will not be posted, but will be handed over to the Shareholders on application. 7491

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 7th of 1913-14.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO., LTD.
(In voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 205 (1) of the Indian Companies Act 7th of 1913-14, that the following resolutions were passed as Extraordinary resolutions by the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the 3rd January, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office of the above named company at 4, Bruce lane Fort, Bombay, and pursuant to that the liquidation has started from the 4th January, 1921:—

(1) "Resolved that it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and that accordingly the company be wound up voluntarily."
(2) "Resolved that Mr. Gokuldas Kilabhai Dalal A.M.I.C.E., be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."
(3) "Resolved that he is appointed Liquidator on the same remuneration as should be awarded to an official liquidator under the High Court scale."

G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
The Ambaji Taranga Light Ry. Co. Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.) 7486

NOTIFICATION.

NO C-1700, DATED 3-1-1921.

SCHOLARSHIP IN CHEMISTRY FOR SPECIAL TECHNICAL WORK.

(1) Applications are invited for Government scholarships in Chemistry.
(2) The total number of scholarships open is three.
(3) Scholarships will be tenable for one year, in India and be renewable for a further period of one year, if the work done is approved and conduct is satisfactory.
(4) Applications are specially invited from B. Sc.s with Chemistry as the principal subject, but consideration will also be given to applicants who are adequately grounded in Chemistry, Physics and some Mathematics and who may be able to do useful investigations of the character desired.
(5) Candidates without industrial experience should not be more than 23 years of age; those with not less than two years of approved industrial experience should not be more than 25 years of age.
(6) Candidates are required to specify the institute in which the work will be performed and the kind of investigation which will be carried out or the special type of additional training which is desired. The final selection of the Institute at which the student will work will be made, however, by the Director of Industries.
(7) Scholarships will be worth Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per mensem. The amount awarded will be fixed after taking into consideration the wants and requirements of individual scholars. In special cases, scholars will be eligible for grants for their purchase of special apparatus etc.
(8) Candidates should give a statement of College career and recommendations from two persons under whom they have studied. They should submit a statement as to the work proposed to be done. Forms of application which may be obtained from the undersigned must be received at least by the 14th February 1921.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

New Custom House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of 834 packages of EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR has been advertised by Messrs. Menesse & Co., Auctioneers, by order of the omce concerned and on account and at the risk of our client, Mr. Mirza Alimahomed Shirazi, and 2,000 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar are advertised by order of the same omce on account of our clients, Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi & Sons. Our abovenamed clients have no concern with the aforesaid sales which have, they understand, been advertised by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., unjustifiably and wrongfully.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
5th January, 1921. 7499

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

FROM SATURDAY, 15th January, 1921, and until further notice, Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up running between Baroda and Muttra Jn. will be extended to DELHI to the following timings:—

19 DOWN.

Muttra Jn.	... ...	Arr.	7-2
	... ...	Dep.	7-32
Delhi Main	... ...	Arr.	10-35

20 UP.

Delhi Main	... ...	Dep.	19-0
Muttra Jn.	... ...	Arr.	22-3
	... ...	Dep.	22-25

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1921. 7448

THE RATLAM BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WVG. CO, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT RECEIPT No. 445 in respect of 5 shares of the Ratlam-Bombay United Spg. and Wvg., Co, Ltd., standing on the name of Mr. Gulabdal Govindnarayan has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at 197-199, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from the date hereof. Otherwise a duplicate allotment receipt will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay, 4th January, 1921. 7468

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received from the 3rd to 31st January, 1921, both days inclusive, during office hours by the undersigned for the exclusive privilege to manufacture and supply country spirits to liquor vendors of the Kolhapur Durbar for a term of three years from 1st April, 1921.

Only the lowest rates per gallon of plain spirit of 30 up strength and of unsweetened spiced spirit of 30 up strength at which the tenderer is prepared to supply spirits should be clearly stated.

Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand.

For full particulars and conditions of tender please refer to the "Kolhapur State Gazette" of the 1st January, 1921.

N. M. RAJI,
Excise Commissioner,
Kolhapur.

Kolhapur, 3rd Jan., 1921. 7488

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE (Script) for (5) five shares No. 5501/5 of the Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of F. F. Nizami, and CERTIFICATE (Scripts) for (10) ten shares No. 59023/32 of the same Co. standing in the name of K. S. Anvari, have been LOST or MISLAID or BURNT.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above CERTIFICATES in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned or to the said Company.

EBRAHIM FAZUL & BOGA,
ANVER.

7505

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 48.

SCHEME for Police Accommodation at Mahim on land, situate near Mahim Fort, within the area known as Mahim Section of the Municipal Ward G.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 35 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein such area being estimated to contain 633/ sq. yds. or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On or towards the North by the property bearing New Survey No. 58.
On or towards the East by the property bearing portion of New Survey No. 54.
On or towards the South by a Municipal Road, and,
On or towards the West partly by Mahim Fort and partly by a portion of the property bearing New Survey No. 58.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme a map (being Estate Agent's Plan No. 252 dated 4th December 1920) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1920.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA, Solicitors beg to inform their constituents and the public that their office will be removed from the 13th day of January, instant to first floor MONGINI BUILDING, 13-7, Churchgate Street.

5th January, 1921.
29, Churchgate Street. 7490

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about
Boyne	4,500	29th Jan., 1921
Canadian Conqueror	4,500	25th Feb., 1921
Treven		15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 7500

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality a B.A., L.C.E., for the post of the Chief Officer on Rs. 300 p. m. plus Rs. 40 p. m. as conveyance allowance. Preference will be given to one who has at least served for four years in the Municipality and is thoroughly acquainted with the Municipal work. Applicants should submit their applications, stating therein their age, caste, previous experience of Municipal work etc., with testimonials to the undersigned, up to the 15th of January, 1921.

(Sd.) AKABARALLI ABDUL HUSSEN,
President.

Pandharpur, 24th December, 1920. 7436

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.
and
of the Standard Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
Messrs. NENSEY DESEY AND CO. .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt has by an Order, dated the 18th day of December, 1920, appointed Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, of Bombay, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company (without security) with all the powers under Section 179 of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913 to be exercised by him without the sanction or intervention of the Court.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1921.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
13, Military Square Lane,
Fort, Bombay. 7494

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 7th January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Mr. Jehangir R. Parekh and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Heptoola and Co. No. 135, Khokha Bazaar.

(Heptoola) No. 1158/1170—13 cases each 15 old measures gallons varnish.

Ex. s.s. "Manila."

On account of the concerned 150 pieces about yoms different colour 36/40in. by 30/35 yards.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case Pram Tyres.

Miscellaneous:—4 drums oil, 2 electric ceiling fans, 1 typewriter, 1 case clay pigeon, Military saddles, tents, etc.

Sale at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Great Western Hotel, Building, opposite Government Dockyard in Box No. 136.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2661, Kisonchand v/s Jesingbhai.

Office furniture: Writing table, chairs, with and without arms, tools, glass partition, Typewriter, stationery, etc.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th Jan., 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Line.

AUCTION SALE OF MOSQUITTO NETTING AND WOOLEN MIXED CLOTH.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, on account of the purchasers from the Textiles Sales Department of the Indian Munitions Board.

About 8,500 yards Mosquitto Nettings.
About 6,000 yards English Woolen Mixed Cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF 312 CASES CAMBRIDGE LEMONADE.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Insurance office concerned.

312 cases each containing 8 slightly damaged tins of 5 lbs. Cambridge Lemonade.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Jan., 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 421.
WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 1,500 Bags of China Sugar "A" Quality ex S.S. "Druser", from Hongkong to Persian Gulf.

Under instructions from M. H. Dahdashti, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs Girdharidas Madhabhamandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, on FRIDAY, next the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following goods:—

A—NEMAZEE—1,500 Bags China Sugar "A" Quality.

Shipped in November, per s.s. "Druser" from Hongkong in transit to the Persian Gulf, with option to discharge goods at Basrah and on Bushire and or Mohemrah, steamer expected to reach destination about 20th instant.

Terms:—Cash against Bills of Lading and Policies of Marine Insurance.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALIST.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF GOA STREET AND FRERE ROAD.

Under the instructions of Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, the Solicitor of the Vendor and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Bai Gomtibai Ghirdhardas Cooverji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land situated at the corner of Frere Road and Goa Street, on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty-four square yards and one-ninth of another square yard, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by other land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of Chabildas Motiram as lessee, on or towards the South by Goa Street, on or towards the East by the land belonging to the said Trustees and now in the occupation of the said Chabildas Motiram as the Lessee and on or towards the West by Frere Road, which said premises are situated in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New Survey No. 8489 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A. Ward No. 1887, Street Nos. 91-93, 5C.21

N.B.—For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor, Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Artistic Household, and Office Furniture, Phonographs with Records Gartner Machine, Wearing Apparels, Sundry Articles, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and Office Furnitures, such as, Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, sideboards, fancy cupboards, bedsteads, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following:—

Estate of late Mr. Edmund Bruno Pareira:—Iron safe, cupboard, copying press, tables, chairs, Remington Typewriter, Sponges, canvas sample oil bottles, etc.

1 Bale Red Sea Sponge and 1 Box steel nibs.

Estate of late Mrs. Adella Blow:—Travelling trunks, hat boxes, towels, pillow cases, blankets, handkerchiefs, sheets table cloth, wearing apparel; etc.

Estate of late Capt. F. V. Devonshire:—1 nickle sword with scabbard.

By order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay:—Dead letter goods such as woolen and cotton clothes, patterns, boots and shoes, Post card, Post stamps, watches, books, silver jewellerie, etc.

Property of Late Mr. R. Kennedy of Messrs. Marks and Co., Ltd. Artistic household furniture comprising drawing room, Dining Room Furnitures, etc.

By order of Insurance Co., concerned:—Slightly damaged goods as under:—

7 Bosco Magnetoes Z.U.L.
100 Jacks.
207 Tyre lebers.

By order of office concerned:—"Tharplen" Super Clarifier Machine.
Steel Boot Mould, paperfiles cash boxes, etc.
2 Doz. new phone Records and 6 new horns.
Bicycles, Horses and Carriages, etc., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1921.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING BLANKETS, BOOTS and SHOES, ETC.

By the order of the officer in charge cloth Depot Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th January 1921 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon near the 'G' Shed Old Woolen and Cotton Clothing, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th January, 1921.

MESSRS B. G. PARUKH & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
426-500, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

AUCTION OF 30 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant of this month, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. B. G. PARUKH and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sheth Vithaldas Damoder at the godown of Sheth Haji Adamji Haji Currim in Kolsa Mohla and at the risk of defaulting buyer Shah Maganlal Kalyanji.

30 bales yarn No. 40 Single Japan.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and delivery within 2 days.

B. G. PARUKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th January, 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indian		Nil
„ „ Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		9.99
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		21 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in	Mar.	13 88
Liverpool at closing time)	May	13 98
	July	14.14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	13 10
	Mar.	13.25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.04
Feb.	—
Mar.	9.22
April	—
May	9.3[illegible]
June	—
July	9.60
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	9.53
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	7.22
Feb.	9.28
March	9.35
April	9.40
May	9.47
June	9.51
July	9.57
Aug.	9.57
Sept.	9.57
Oct.	9.57
Nov.	9.57
Dec.	9.57

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Jna. 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	9.59
Mar.	9.70
May	9.80
July	9.81

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal, Good	5.38
„ „ Fully Good	5.88
„ „ Fine	6.13
„ No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.75
„ „ „ Fully Good	7.25
„ „ „ Fine	7.50
„ Broach, Good	8.25
„ „ Fully Good	8.50
„ „ Fine	8.75
„ Scinde, Good	5.50
„ „ Fully Good	6.00
„ „ Fine	6.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4th.

Futures at New York Mar.	14.05
„ „ May	14.14
„ „ July	14.20

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

Jan. 5.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 307, and advanced till Rs. 311. It then again declined to Rs. 309½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 309. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 310½ and steadily advancing closed at Rs. 318½.

Our market for ready cotton had a better feeling yesterday with some enquiry for high class Oomras from Japan Shippers, in consequence of hiiher advices from America. About 1,500 Bs. are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	318 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	208
Fine Oomras	March	264

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	204
Fully Good M. G. Broach	Apr-May	313
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	260

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5th.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	233	218	203	—	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	233	218	203	—	„
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	237	225	—	„
M.G. Central P No. 1	302	287	265	—	„
M.G. Central P No. 2	277	262	240	—	„
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	210	198	—	„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 4th Jan. 1921

Cotton	20,350 Bales
Wheat	1,908 Cwts.
Linseed	1,119 „
Rape, etc.	194 „
Gingellyseed	1,094 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,628 „
Castorseed	680 „
Rice	150,988 „
Myrabollams	1,871 „
Cottonseed	14,846 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,096 „
Juwar	2,761 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	847 „
Saffron	9.925 „
Coal	4 098 Tons

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Jan. 5th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.

9.22 9.35
—30 —26

May—June—July—August.

9.47 9.57
—20 —17

Waides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—307 July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 309

Bengal Open	200
Bengal Close	202
Oomra Open	254
Oomra Close	257

A good demand there was yesterday in the ready market.

Forward market rules quiet with a small business passing.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 5th 1921

	Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/[illegible]
Bank Demand	1-5 9
Dev Acceptance [illegible]	5 /2
Fca. Demand	415 1/-
American Dollars	392
Hongkong	221
Shanghai	300
Japan	186
Singapore	160

Market

METALS.

Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation

Jan. 5th 1921

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	84	0	0
Do.	1½	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0

COPPER RATE

Jan. 5th 1921.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1½	86	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	86	0	0
Do.	1½	90	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Panch taka joint		26	0	0
Copper English-Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		37	0	0
Alumina		89	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations bazaar rates.

Bombay, Jan 5th 1921, 5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	60	0	0	9	0	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	14	0
„ Karachi Bangia	61	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0	12	8	0
„ „ Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0	13	8	0
„ Thin	12	0	0	12	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	80	0	0	15	8	
„ Gajar 78-25	75	0	0		—	
„ Gajar 50-50	70	0	0			
„ Black	60	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0	15	0	0
Groundnuts	64	0	0		—	
Mowraseed	8	4	0	8	12	0
Barley	18	0	0		—	
Castorseed	49	0	0	7	12	0
Cottonseeds	34	0	0	4	14	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	2	0
Linseed May	15	2	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-14.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 98-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5-5/8.
D. D. on London, 1/5-11/16.
3 M/st D. A., 1/6¼.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 441.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 476.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 185.
60 D/at D. P., Rs. 170.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.54 to 55¼.
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 61.
London, Silver spot D., 41¾.
London Silver forward D., 41-7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent. War Loan, 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 54.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1914, 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed stronger owing bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,450 xd., By. Cotton 1,030 xd., By. Dyeing 2,915, Century 1,085, Cent. India 4,210, Colaba Land 2,425, Crescent 580 xd., Currimbhoy 1,305, David 1,720, Fazulbhoy 1,975, xd., Finlay 1,030, Ind. Bleaching 180, Ind. Malwa 730, Kasturchand 1,650 xd., Kohinoor 3,570, New Great 870, Pearls 975, Shapurji 395, Simplex 745, Swan 1,100, Swadeshi 4,240.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 702½, By. Burma 620, By. Burma N. I. 197/8 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 16, By. Tramway 680, By. Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 315, Katni Ord. 230, Katni Defd. 1,100, New India Ins. 3 dis, Shirajpur 39, Tata Ord 135, Tata Defd. 670, Tata Hydro 850 xd., Tata Oil 165, Tata Bank 27, Scindia Steam 13 dis.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Owing to the inquiries from the local as well as mofussil mills the market has grown healthy. Most of the chemicals have advanced their values. Magnetium Chloride, Farina and Sago-Flour are in good demand. Brown Sugar of Lead had good transactions. Zinc Chloride is in demand but it is not available at the bazaar rate. Rotten Stuff is still in some corners and that does not allow the rise of the market. The tone on the whole is healthy and it seems the indenting business will be possible if the home quotations are to be found suitable.

To-day's quotations are:—

Caustic-Soda, 98/99, Rs. 32 per cwt.
Caustic-Soda, 72, Rs. 21 per cwt.
Brown Sugar of Lead, Rs. 50 per cwt.
Farina K., Rs. 21 per cwt.
Glauber-Salt, Rs. 6 per cwt.
Magnetium Chloride, 13 to 14, per cwt.
Letharge, Rs. 34, per cwt.

MILL-STORE MARKET.

Jan. 5.

The market remain steady and most of the articles in general are little fluctuating. Bobbins witness a healthy demand from the mofussil mills and the rates are steadily advancing. Conical pirns are in demand. Ring-Rabbeth had good transactions among the merchants. Shuttles had little inquiry. Leather goods had fair demand.

Quotations are:—

Healds, Rs. 2-12-0 to 3 per 800 eyes
Reeds, Rs. 5 per 100 dents.
Picking Band (Hairy), Rs. 2-12-0 per lb.
Conicla Pirns, Jap., Rs. 12, per gross
Ring Rabbeth Jap., Rs. 17 to 18, per gross.
Roller Cloth, 18ob. EG., Rs. 6 to 8 per yard.
Emery Fillet, Rs. 0-4-0 per foot.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan 4.

SUGAR.

Trust sold over 50,000 tons superior crop 1920 at 20 guilders. Crop 1920 now totally sold. Further Transactions Crop 1921 of 20,000 tons—superior at 20 guilders and Channel at 19.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The market for jute mill shares shewed a better tone to-day and most shares were dealt in at higher prices due principally to a better tone in the Hessian market. Coal shares were in small demand with prices unchanged and in the miscellaneous section a fair business was reported with a spirited infuiry for Indian Iron and Steel and Madan Theatre. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 800; Burrakur 51 and 50 odd lot; Neetooria 12/4, New Kessurgarh 32; New Kendah 11; Patmohna 13/4; Raneegunge 53; Standard 80.

Jute:—Albion 385; Alliance 675; Anglo India 395; Auckland 315; Barnagore 122; Belvedere 495; Budge Budge 475; Century 6/14; Clive 276 and 277/8 s.l.; Dalhousie 535; Empire 69; Hooghly prefs. 12/4; Hooghly ord. 112; Howrah 43; Kamarhatty 912; Kanknarrah 625/8 s.l.; Lansdowne 374 Lawrence 710; Kinnison 1230; Northbrook 73; Nuddea 61; Orient 165; Standard 560; Union 770.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (prefs.) 89 and 88 s.l.; Assam Saw Mills 10 s.l.; Bank of Bengal 1890; Bengal Bridge and Bolt 9; British Indian Corporation (ord) 11/10; (prefs) 100 cum div.; Central Provinces Cement 8/10; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11/10; Hume Pipes 12/8; Indian Iron and Steel (new) 10/8 discount (old) 86; Indian Standard Wagon 82/8; Indo Burmah Tin 5; Kumardhubi Engineering 20/12; Kalyanpur Lime 14/8; Madan Theatres Ltd. 11/4; Nahapied Jute Press 5/8; Tata Industrial Bank 4 and 5/8 prem; Titaghur Paper 327 and 330 s.l.; Tinnevelly Textile 21.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/8; small lots 59. War bonds (short loans) 98/8; 1925 97/4; and 1928 97/8 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five and five eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling five and eleven sixteenth pence.

THE GAEKWMR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD.

REPORTS ON TWO PROJECTS.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on Friday, 31st December, 1920, in the Office of the Company at Baroda, when Mr. C. E. Randle presided. In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st October, 1920, the Chairman said that looking to the fact that preliminary investigations for such industries had taken time before actual operations took place, the progress of the Company was satisfactory. He also informed the Shareholders that the Directors intended to pay interest at 4 per cent per annum during the construction period on the paid-up capital of the Company for the time being (and arrangements were being made to obtain sanction of the Baroda State as required according to Section 116 of the State Companies Act). Further, he added that the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company had voluntarily foregone the minimum commission for the period under report to which they were entitled under their agreement with the Company.

The Directors' Report, which has been published, states that Messrs. Tata Engineering Co., Ltd., Consulting Engineers of the Company, have submitted their Reports on the two projects: (1) the manufacture of Alkalies, (2) the establishment of an Oil Mill on a large scale.

ALKALI INDUSTRY.

The Consulting Engineers state that the District Kodinar in the Baroda State enjoys a unique position for locating there the Alkali Industry on an extensive scale. The site selected commands a very suitable position from which it would be possible to ship finished products at the least possible cost to any part of India or abroad. They have reported that the raw materials are available in such abundance that there could hardly be any other place in India so favourably situated for the location of this industry. An English Expert was specially called out from England and he is also of the same opinion as that of the Consulting Engineers, that given transport facilities and with the concessions promised by the State, this project would be a success and could stand competition.

OIL MILL ON LARGE SCALE.

An Oil Mill is to be located in Bombay The intended sites permit of economical handling of raw materials and finished products as it is possible to connect it with the main Railway Systems.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

Dry weather continues generally.

Forecast:—No change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab:—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is either normal or slightly above the average.

The United Provinces:—Skies are almost clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air remains drier than usual except at Karachi, where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average at Mount Abu.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka, is nearly normal at Bhuj and Surat and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above the average, night temperature is above normal in Kathiawar and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces:—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Saugor and Amraoti.

The Konkan:—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average except at Mormugao; night temperature is also above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Ahmednagar, but below it in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks:—There has been no rain yesterday, but skies continue to remain lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India. Day temperature is higher than usual over the greater part of the reporting area.

Forecast:—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th January, 1921:—

The weather has been generally dry. The western depression is passing away eastwards from north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5th JAN. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	64.9	52.4	91	—	2.25	—2.83
Do. (4th)	62.8	50.8	87	—	2.25	—2.80
Jask	78.8	60.0	76	—	0.04	—1.60
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	79.5	69.4	44	—	0	—1.03
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	70.4	41 2	52	—	0.11	— 89
Lahore	69 9	37 2	70		0	—0 5[illegible]
Hissar	72.8	41 1	29		0.08	0 [illegible]
Ambala	7[illegible] 6	44	[illegible]		[illegible]	—1 [illegible]2
Delhi	68 6	47 0	38		[illegible]	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	72.5	45.	10		0	[illegible] 48
Manipuri	[illegible]	4[illegible] 1	67			—0.6[illegible]
Jhansi	74.	[illegible]2 4	57			—0 7
Cawnpore	71 4	60.9	6			—0.74
Allahabad	72 4	43	42			0 [illegible]7
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	67	4[illegible]	4[illegible]			—0.22
Karachi	[illegible]7 5	60	79	—	0.23	+0 01
Ajmer	73 4	40 4	60			—0.[illegible]1
Jaipur	7[illegible] 3	4	[illegible]			0 40
Kotah	83.8	[illegible]8 8	41			[illegible] 88
Mount Abu	[illegible]0 2	5	[illegible]6			—[illegible].27
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	[illegible] 9	[illegible]8	7[illegible]			—[illegible].18
Dwarka	[illegible]1	[illegible]4.6	78			[illegible]6
Veraval	79	[illegible]	[illegible]			—[illegible].9
Rajkot	[illegible] 6	[illegible]2	30			—[illegible].25
Bhavnagar Para	8[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]			—[illegible]7
Surat	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			28
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	[illegible]1	[illegible]8			18
Deesa	[illegible]	50 9	8			18
Neemuch	7[illegible] 0	46 1	40			[illegible] 89
Indore	[illegible]0	[illegible]48	8			[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	[illegible]4 7	4 9	6			[illegible]2
Saugor	77.4	61 4	[illegible]			0[illegible]
Hosangabad	77	[illegible]8	5			1 [illegible]8
Khandwa	[illegible]6 3	46.	[illegible]			0 88
Akola	[illegible]0	65	[illegible]			— 2
Amraoti	87	61	[illegible]			[illegible] 20
Nagpur	[illegible]	9	8[illegible]			1.39
Chanda	[illegible]	5	[illegible]			[illegible] 06
Raipur	[illegible]	[illegible]1				0 [illegible]8
KONKAN—						
Bombay	[illegible]	8 1	1			0 54
Ratnagiri	8[illegible]	[illegible]				0 6
Marmugoa	84.4	8	9		1[illegible]	[illegible] 03
Karwar	88.[illegible]	[illegible]	5			[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	[illegible]	4[illegible]	[illegible]			—[illegible] 80
Ahmednagar	[illegible]	[illegible]4				—1 14
Poona	[illegible]9	[illegible]	0			1 [illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]0 0	0 3			0 0[illegible]	—1 8
Bijapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	5			—[illegible] 11
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]5			0 07	—1 75
Aurangabad	[illegible]0	5 2	2			—[illegible] 98
Nizamabad (Indur)	[illegible]	6 6				—[illegible] 77
Hyderabad	[illegible]6	[illegible] 6				—0 96
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	8	2	7			+1.4
Calicut	87	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible].40
Cochin	2 0	5	7[illegible]	—	9[illegible]	—[illegible] 8
Colombo	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	20.74	•2.03
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	4.	6 2	88	—	[illegible].62	—5.46
Bellary	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	—	21	— 95
Cuddapah	2	[illegible]5	[illegible]	—	0	—1 70
Madras	8[illegible] 6	1	86	—	[illegible] 1	11 01
Bangalore	5 5	8	9	—	2 72	— 44
Coimbatore	[illegible]	3	[illegible]5	—	7 0	—2 2[illegible]
Trichanopoly	8[illegible]	[illegible]2	3	—	1[illegible] 5	[illegible]11 6
Negapatam	8 1	7 2	68	—	6[illegible] [illegible]9	+30.[illegible]9

IMPORT.

Jan. 5.

S S Purnea from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—132 bags almond, 156 bags A kernels, 4 cases attari, 149 bags raisins, 99 bags gum, 4 bundles 27 tins gold coins, 12 tins pearls, 1 bag 4 bundles specie, 43 bags figs, 121 boxes W dates.

S S Itola from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—95081 bags rice, 298 bags moong gram, 1540 bags Wh beans.

S S Hsenshoun from Saigaon, Agents Societe Maritime and Commercile Du Pacifique Succar Sale De Bombay La Directeur: 20335 bundles teak wood, 236365 pieces planks, 110 pieces logs.

S S Frauenfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—90 cases 300 bales paper, 171 cases slate pencils, 125 crates 261 bags tiles, 46 cases glass rings, 235 casks 534 cases aniline dyes, 26 cases cottons, 141 cases 187 drums 48 kegs colour, 256 cases glass bangles, 29 cases glassware, 75 casks D paste, 7 cases silk ware.

S S Machew from Tuticorin, Agents B I S N Co:—25 bales cotton, 168 casks 60 barrels cocoanut oil, 340 bags 830 bundles cocoanut oil cake, 396 bags 75 baskets ginger, 19 bags black pepper, 19 chests 36 cases tea, 1460 bags groundnut, 100 bags copra, 97 bags cocoanuts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 5.

S S Kara Deniz, Jones, Suez
S S Canara, Dickinson, Melbourne.
S S Banyee Maru, Matsuo, Calcutta.
S S Toyo Maru, Murata, Calcutta.
S S Nemana, Lynch, Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Tenshin Maru, Kitamura, Kobe etc.
S S Polish Monarch, Oxley, Marmagoa.
S S Grelstone, Owen, Australia.
S S Barjora, Abbott, Persian Gulf.
S S Mandala, Swanson, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yeddo for Calcutta.
Steamer Clan Stuart for Antwerp.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.

S S Kara Deniz:—The steamer Kara Deniz, 3359 tons, Captain J F Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain E G M Dickinson arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne. with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S S Banyee Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Banyee Maru, 2020 tons, Captain S Matsuo arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Toyo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Toyo Maru, 2280 tons, Captain S Murata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Nemaha:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Nemaha, 6501 tons, Captain S Lynch arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Tenshin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru, 2483 tons, Captain M Kitamura, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Polish Monarch:—The Cory Bro's steamer Polish Monarch, 2675 tons, Captain G Oxley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.

S S Grelstone:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Grelstone, 2614 tons, Captain E Owen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain H G Abbott, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mandala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Mandala, 5789 tons, Captain C J Swanson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Wednesday, 5th Jan. 1921.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Achilles	Dunkirk	10/1	K King Co
B	Oreland	Philadelpaia	N F	T M & Co
C & E	Sikh	O Porte	9/1	T M & Co
E	Tenshin Maru	Colombo	6/1	N Y Kaisha
G	Nour-El-Bahar	N F	N F	P Padaneroe & Co
H	Calicut	Karachi	6/1	R E Collin & Co
K	Nairobi	Cochin	6/1	R E Collin & Co
L	Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
L	Warina	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Loyalty	N F	N F	N Morarji & Co
N	Colaba	Calcutta	7/1	M M & Co
O	Bajune	N F	N F	P Foundry
P	Donia	Middlesbrough	7/1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	Jamnagar	6/1	K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabermati	Mangalore	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Orna	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co
2	Itola	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Barjora	Basra	6/1	M M & Co
4	Purnea	Basra	10/1	M M & Co
5	Lahore	Japan	8/1	M M & Co
9	Yeddo	Calcutta	6/1	Graham & Co
10	Clan Stuart	N F	N F	J F & Co
12	Ratonfels	Karachi	N F	J F & Co
13	Sultania	P Gulf	N F	H S Shushtary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Mashobra	London	8/1	M M & Co
3	Main	Southampton	4/1	M M & Co
3	Huntspill	London	7/1	D R I M
4	Elysia	Liverpool	7/1	Graham & Co
5	Schiedijk	Karachi	6/1	E D Sassoon & Co
6	Mandala	Karachi	6/1	M M & Co
6/7	Bimo Maru	N F	N F	Oddiasi & Co
7	Canton	Rangoon	6/1	Graham & Co
8	Trafford Hall	Calcutta	7/1	Graham & Co
10	Warora	Basra	N F	M M & Co
11	Benares	Gathenburg	10/1	Graham & Co
12	Dunera	Shanghai	13/1	M M & Co
13	Calcomia	Marseilles	8/1	M M & Co
14	Kingsmere	Liverpool	7/1	Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lydes	N F	N F	I & P S N Co
Sincoai	N F	N F	T M & Co

EXPORT.

Jan. 5.

S S Mashobra for London:—250 cwts khismiss, Waman Vishnu.

S S Mashobra for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Mashobra for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—720 bales cotton. Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—210 cwts gum Persian, J Nurbheram and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool:—80 cwts linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co; 100 bales cotton, V A Save; 100 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

S S Kingsmere for Marseilles:—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rotenfels for Dunkirk:—448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 310 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Rotenfels for Hull:—3560 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Schedijk for Hamburg:—401 cwts ajowan seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Esperia for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

S S Esperia for Antwerp:—822 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nemalia for New York:—4000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts myrabollams, S G Karmarker.

S S Nemalia for Boston:—2 bales carpet cotton, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

S S West Sequena for New York:—1251 cwts gum kadarja, Narsee Mooljee; 177 cwts gum olibenum, E Nowroji and Co; 46 cwts mica, 400 cwts raisins, 700 cwts kismiss, 209 bundles lamb skin, Cox and Co.

S S West Sequena for Barcelona:—98 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—1450 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co; 4 cwts ivory, M H E Ellies; 150 bales cotton, Warden and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 626 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 250 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 700 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Yamato Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Yamato Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

HEALO

(REGISTERED.)

Skin Ointment

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

BAD LEG, ECZEMA, BAD BREASTS, ABSCESSES, BOILS, BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, CHAPS, BROKEN CHILBLAINS, ERYSIPELAS, OLD SORES, WOUNDS, SKIN IRRITATION, SCROFULA, SCURVY, SCALDS, ULCERS, SORE HEADS, BURNS, CUTS, PROUD FLESH, RASHES, BARBER'S RASH, POISONED WOUNDS, RINGWORMS, BLACKHEADS, PSORIASIS, ITCH, SORE AND TENDER FEET

Prepared from the recipes of one of the most Eminent Skin Specialists.

Thousands of Testimonials

Healo Skin Soap

ASSURES A HEALTHY SKIN AND LOVELY COMPLEXION.

It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp, scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritation. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

Sole Agents:—

Madon Sons & Co.

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

LOKMANYA TILAK CALENDER 1921

Golden opportunity for Agents.

Register your orders. Avoid disappointment.

We are printing a calender in two colours for the year 1921.

Exactly on the English Style.

Size 12" × 9" As. 6 per copy of calender including postage and packing.

No V. P.			Send Postal Stamps
20% di	4 for	100	copies of Calenders
25%	„	250	„ „ „
30%	„	500	„ „ „
33%	„	1000	„ „ „

Art photo post cards of all Indian Nationa Leaders are also available at the following rates:—

5000 Post Cards @ Rs. 16/- per 1000
1000 „ „ @ „ 20/- „ „
500 „ „ @ „ 11/- „ 500

Orders for less than 500 will not be accepted.

Orders must accompany half of the amount; balance by V. P. Packing and postage extra.

For details apply or see personally,

N. V. VIRKAR & Co.

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FOR PRINCE AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the wasted and it is enough to say that, musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT—Kathiawar. (India)

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1921.
Entries closed at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th January, 1921:—

THE EPSOM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Messrs A S Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset.
Mr Pine's Liberty.
Mr Pine's Pine Park.
Mr R H Gahagan's Owen Roe.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr R R S's Charcoal.
Mr R R S's Black Kite.
Mr G E D Langley's Trostan.
Messrs G E D Langley, A Geddis and J H Crawford's Vallance.
Mr M Goculdass' Camberley.
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr M Goculdass' Verge.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Mrs J K Mehta and Mr S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr Heath's Viola.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr Humble's Christmas Holiday.
Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr R R S's Gadtuna.
Mr Kelso's Plaxtol.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Veiled Certainty.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
This race is declared void.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Mr Pine's Ampanda.
Mrs Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr S N Mahomed's Lady Cleopatra.
Mr R S Captain's Tasty.
Mr Rose's Vlinger.
Mr Kelso's Huon River.
Mr R R S's Flight Errant.
Messrs G E D Langley and A Geddis' Like Magic.
Mr M Goculdass' Caligula.
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr Heath's Maravedi.
Mr M H Sanjana's Milk Maid.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr S N Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hakum.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Jawad.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kayid.
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious.
Mrs G E D Langley's Dunbar
Mr Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr M Goculdass' Mentor.
Mr M Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr Pine's Dictate.
Mr H R Badsha's Benares.
Mr Rose's Red Cross.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Domineer.
Mr Heath's Ajax.
Mr Heath's Shahzada.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).
Mr Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr Pine's Pine Box.
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr R H Gahagan's Whit Week
Mr S N Mahomed's Belvedere.
Mr A S Fezi's Cork Glass.
Mr Noble's Barto.
Mr R S Captain's Tasty.
Mr Rose's Vlinger.
Mr F N Furdoonjee's Substance.
Mr Mink's Precise.
Mr R R S's Flight Errant.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve.
Mr Kelso's Huon River.
Mr Darcy's Allensmore.
Mr Hastings' Land Lady by Llangibby—Lady Jack.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Renette.
Mr J N De Souza's Elphene.
Mr H B Shroff's Glenoma.
Mr H B Shroff's Ho. Ho.
Mr Bullion's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr J Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr J Rustomjee's Overseas.
Mr Goodwills' Deslin.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr Toogood's South Star.
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's Winnie B.
Mr S D Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr Heath's South Notts.
Mr Heath's She She.
Mr M H Sanjana's Milk Maid.
Mr S S Javeri's Isbury Rose.
Mr Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr Gold's Leicester Square by Simon Square—Flight of Ages.
Messrs M Yussuff and S E Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Final Proof.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Motor Wrap.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's Charles William by Charles O'Malley—Breeze O' The Morn.

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Messrs Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Messrs Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Weston.
Messrs A Burreed and Mubarak's Black Guinea.
Mr S A Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr S A Wahed's Kingcraft.
Mr A S Fezi's Hero.
Mr H W Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Zainulmuluk.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Maneck.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Reman.
Mr Ali bin Talib's King Palace.
Mr Abdoola Faras' Socotra.
Mr RS Captain's Lamington.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr Abdul Karim bin Talib's Gazee.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil.
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr Haji Ahmed Munsoor's Soonna.
Mr D D Ghista's Special.
Mr Aareef's Ornate.
Mr Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr A A Anjan's Napoleon.
Mr A A Anjan's Shah.
Mr Mujeed Jurgis' Foreigner.
Mr Smile's Honey.
Mr N Jehangir's Nassau.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff.
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's Dholpore.
Mr M Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr M Goculdass' Mage.
Mr M Goculdass' Noowar.
Mr M Goculdass' Meddler.
Mr M Goculdass' Merle.
Mr M Goculdass' Model.
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Shirdak.
Mr M Shirazee's Shums.
Mr Holmes' Brindisi.
Mr M H Sanjana's Doncaster.
Mr Pasu Malsee's Sun.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Tankard.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Surhan.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Cartridge.
Messrs E Ebramjee and P Sursing's Archduke.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Gay Peter.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Shatra.
Mr K Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land.
Mr S D Magarabi's Tookaram.
Mr Heath's Sir Visto.
Mr Heath's Dilawar.
Messrs M Mahomedally and M Shirazee's Baktiari.
Mr Goorjee Yacoob's Sirtile.
Mr Malik's Joker.
Mr M M Coyajee's Haydn.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Injeman.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's California.

MADRAS RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(From our Correspondence.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Attendance at the second day's Madras races was not so large as on the opening day. It was a holiday crowd that witnessed the races on the New Years Day. But today a large number of sporting public on business-bent was present. A feature of this year's Madras races was the fixing the minimum bets at the bookmakers to Rs. 30. This had the effect of reducing the number of backers and at the same time caused disappointment to the bookies who feel Southern India cannot find a large number of professional punters seen elsewhere. This restriction on betting introduced for the first time in South Indian races showed its effect in the enormous business done at the Pari Mutel. On the opening day five bookmakers catered the public today three nine additions been made to that number five of them having come down from Calcutta. Apart from the restrictions on betting the arrangement as regards the location of bookmakers boxe has been a subject of general comment and from the punters and the bookmakers. Nearer the paddock it no doubt helps to view the horses before they are sent out to the field but being a a considerable distance from the stand and enclosures it is not possible to witness the start and the race. If one remained to ake part in the fianl bet it was not anything like a satisfactory business the bookmakers did on the first day but today they fared very well, four out of the six events having ben won by the outsiders Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present today. The judging of the events at the meeting is in the hands of Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gaunt who is a familiar figure at the Bangalore races where he acted generally handicapper at the big meetings. The races today were practically the outsiders' day and only in two events the favourites came successful.

The Mysore Palace Stables figured quite prominently and some of the surprises were caused by horses belonging to Mysore.

The first race was the Welcome Plate in which with the exception of the Maiden Palm the favourite field belonged to the Mysore stable. It was quite unexpected the win to Yuvaraja's of Mysore's Better Luck which was quoted by the bookies at 15 to 1 and for which there were bery few backers. The toate paid quite a nourishing dividend of Rs. 1026 for a win on a ten rupee ticket who leading throughout the BetterLuck won from the Maiden Palm which was very heavily backed resulting. Visitors Plate was equally a great urprise. There were no doubt some who though that Sibell de Langton had a chance but King Melton mad already caught fancy and had large investments made on him. In succession came the third surprise of the day when in Ims Cup Thone won. The principal event of the day was the Prince of Wales' Stakes of thirteen horses. Eleven started Royal Jewel and King Melton having been scratched at the la t moment.

Results of the first three races had already damped enthusiasm of backers. It required bookies to offer tempting prices to attract any good investments. Archer which carried top weight was declared favourite at evens but his price went up 5 to 2 against at closing time. There were many who favoured Two Gate

The next important event of the day was Lady Wilingdon Plate for which a plate valued Rs. 500 presented by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and Rs. 2000 from the fund. This race had the largest entries for the day, is entering the fields. Anaiza which opened at 3 to 1 on was declared favourite and he won the race easily.

The last event was the Renown Plate handicap for the arabs. In this the Salsette favourite could secure only the second place, Pe hwa winning the race to the surprise of many. The following are the results:—

THE WELCOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.
Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third.
H H the Yuvraja of Mysore's BETTER LUCK, 7-0, Bona 1
Mr M Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 10-0, P Brown 2
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's COIDON, 8-0, Mitchell 3
Also ran:—Cobble 8-2, Ma Bap 6-0.
Betting:—1 on Maiden Palm, 12 to 1 against Cobble and Coidon, 15 to 1 against Better Luck and Ma Bap.
The race:—Cobble began to lead and before the field passed the bend gave place to Better Luck and Maiden Palm. Coidon made an attempt to forge ahead, but failed after a close finish. Better Luck won by a neck, a head separated the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 1,026; Places Rs. 56 and 16.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third. A handicap for horses in the 4th Division.
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's SIBELL DE LAUGHTON, 8-13, Mitchell 1
Mr Sattar's KING MELTON, 9-7, Bona ... 2
Lieut the Haja of Venketagiri's BALLEY MACAD, 9-0, Oshaunessay 3
Also ran:—Good Day 8-12, Vlamrtinghe 8-12, St Pol 7-12, Googlie 7-0.
Betting:—Evens on King Melton, 4 to 1 against Balley Macad and Sibell De Laughton, 5 to 1 on Vlamrtinghe, 6 to 1 on St Pol, 10 to 1 on Good Day, 15 to 1 on Googlie.
The race:—Good Day was leading Balley Macad, following with Sibell De Laughton as the third. At the quarter mile Sibell De Laughton went ahead at the distance. King Melton came up, but could not win from Sibell De Laughton who won by half a length. Four lengths separated the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 18 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 17 and 26.

THE I. M. S. CUP.—Distance 5 furlongs.
The Cup and Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third.
Mr R R S's ILIONE, 8-11, Brown 1
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 8-0, Babjan 2
H H the Maharajah of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 8-10, Mitchell 3
Also ran:—Munderah 10-7, The Shrew 8-11, Carremar 8-6, Friendship 7-7, St Twist 7-0, Feast Day 7-0.
Betting:—2 to 1 against Munderah, 3 to 1 against Ilione and Feast Day, 6 to 1 against Berinthia and Little Spec, 15 to 1 The Shrew, 20 to 1 the rest.
The race:—From the start Ilione led and won comfortably by 2½ lengths, three-quarters length separating the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 42; Places Rs. 16, 23 and 18.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.
Rs. 4,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,200 to the second and Rs. 800 to the third.
Mr R R S's ARCHER, 10-0, P Brown 1
Mr M Goculdass' TWO GATES, 7-13, S J Meekings 2
Mr S C Berridge's HELENCOURT, 8-4, Symon 3
Also ran:—Matchlock 9-0, Fugle Lady 8-10, Ben Gill 8-8, Ormed Or 8-3, Armistic 8-1, Lampedo 8-0, Engaged 7-10, Lady Diana 7-0.
Betting:—5 to 2 against Archer and Two Gates, 4 to 1 against Ben Gill, 5 to 1 against Matchlock, 15 to 1 against Helencourt, Lampedo and Armistic, 20 to 1 the rest.
The race:—Helencourt was leading, followed by Two Gates in the straight. Archer challenged and after a close finish won from Two Gates by a length, a short head separating the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 43 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 19, 10 and 100.

THE LADY WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
The Plate and Rs. 1,200 to the winner, Rs. 500 to the second and Rs. 300 to the third.
The Yuvarajah of Kolhapur's ANAIZA, 10-3, P Brown 1
Mr M Goculdass' MARAUDER, 8-5, S J Meekings 2
Mr J L Nicholl's MITIGATION, 8-13, E S Grace 3
Also ran:—Nazeebdar 9-3, Nawabzada 9-3, Scotchpine 8-12, Cymbeline 8-13, Sheik 8-8, Merchant 8-4, Salim 8-9, Viceroy 8-4, Little Grey 8-5.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Anaiza, 8 to 1 against Cymbeline, Marauder and Little Grey, 10 to 1 against Mitigation, 12 to 1 against Merchant and Salim, 20 to 1 Nazeebdar, Nawabzada and Salim and longer prices the rest.
The race:—The favourite was lying third, when the field was rounding the bend with Marauder in front in the straight, Archer came up and won easily by three-quarters length separated the second and the third.
Time:—1 min. 52 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15; Places Rs. 13, 10 and 35.

THE RENOWN PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third.
Mr A R Kesava Mudaliar's PESHWA, 8-11, Baboo 1
Mr M Goculdass' SALSETTE, 9-8, S J Meekings 2
Mr G A Marsh's COLONIAL, 8-13, P Brown 3
Also ran:—Lucky Star 9-0, Orphan 8-12.
Betting:—6 to 4 on Salsette, 2 to 1 against Colonial, 4 to 1 against Peshwa, 12 to 1 against Orphan, 15 to 1 against Lucky Star.
The race:—Peshwa led throughout in the straight. The favourite challenged, but failed to win. Won by three-quarters length, 1½ lengths between the second and the third.
Time:—2 mins. 31 3/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 22 and 15.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The following are the handicaps for the races next Saturday's Second Meeting (first day):—

THE ELYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Eudoxus 9-5, Bucko 9-2, Little Cell 9-1, Llansinfriec 8-12, Happy Iola 8-10, Floreal 8-10, Kinsale 8-8, Golden Square 8-9, Little Trout 8-6, Violionist 8-5 Glenalyon 8-3, Coryphee 8-2, Kilrea 7-12, Eager To 7-12, Eagles Nest 7-10, Hapton 7-8, St. Vagrant 7-8, Pompaho 7-7, Pourboire 7-7, Green Boy 7-7, Moldavia 7-6, Ramadam 7-4, Fussy 7-3, Soviet 7-3, Quite Dark 7-0, Queen Mary 7-0, Balira 7-0.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
Jack 9-11, Picket 8-7, Ensay 8-0, Lover True 9-7, Trevella 8-7, Still Better 7-13, Mametz 9-4, Tete Montee 8-6, Talcum 7-12, Lady Myra 9-3, The Clown 8-5, Synai 7-10, Grieg 9-1, Quartzite 8-5, Flying Dart 7-9, Wolfram 8-13, Polly Hopkins 8-4, P. M. 7-8, Bedtime 8-12, Sole Bay 8-3, Galla 7-5, Flottelle 8-11, Tiepin 8-3, Little Bridge 7-0, Spearwood 8-10, Dehra Doon 8-0, Marcado 8-8, Galley Law 8-0.

THE KIOSK PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.
Feathered Life 9-3, Quarterly 9-2, Sea Plaht 8-11, Tourney 8-10, Hurdy Gurdy 8-9, Double Win 8-9, Ballinacurra 8-8, The Devil 8-8, Lucky 8-8, Barsen 8-8, Nareb 8-7, Much Married 8-5, Winning Way 8-5, Idyl 8-5, Abajala 8-3, Hugh Roe 8-0, Argent 8-0, Lady White 7-13, Little Life 7-12, Demon 7-12, Paganini 7-11, Chert 7-9, Cape Diem 7-8, Carless 7-4, Silver Gift 7-2, Adorable 7-2, Tycoon 7-0, She 7-0.

THE FIRST JUMPERS FLAT RACE, ST. LEGER COURSE:—Distance 1 mile, 6 furlongs, 132 yds.
Double Scotch 11-10, Bodenham 11-5, Girton Miss 10-10, Quaterly 10-6, Leofric 10-5, Long Sight 10-3, P. M. 9-10, See 9-5, Reigning Star 9-5, Larigot 9-3, Miss Slasher 9-0, Irish Field 9-0, China Egg 8-12, Monsieur Mestor 8-10, Boyne Water 8-6, Henriette 8-0, Ladavon 8-0.

THE GARDEN REACH PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Sarfaraz 10-1, Steel Blue 9-12, Sugar Cane 9-11, Mountain Apple 9-3, Bally Apple 9-13, Better Hope 7-12, Black Friar 7-9, Black Top 7-2, Submarine 7-0, Astora 7-0, Touchwood 7-0, Hungar 7-0.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Little Life 9-2, Carpe Diem 9-0, White Poppy 9-0, Details Bride 8-13, Notringham 8-13, Larigot 8-12, Quanta 8-12, Careless 8-11, Whit Monday 8-10, 10-3, Archen 8-9, Summera Hope 8-9, Lough Corrib 8-8, Kitty Ohare 8-7, Hyrian 8-7, Adorable 8-7, May Lass 8-7, Silver Gift 8-6, Surprise 8-6, Simple Simon 8-6, Goldmine 8-5, Colonel Chuthey 8-5, Jaunt 8-4, Sunny Time 8-4, Repartee 8-4, Verst 8-4, Foe 8-3, Duff Mail 8-2, Nautch Girl 8-1, Durban 8-8, Tyoon 8-0, Charmio 8-0, Prime Boy 7-11, Arthur Oleary 7-10, Well Over 7-10, Edgars Jewell 7-10, Fiasco 7-9, Strange Likeness 7-8, Moon Flower 7-3.

THE MAIDAN PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 6 furlongs.
Peggy Tariff 9-6, Vassallo 9-3, Cape Clear 8-11, Zelia 8-11, Lace 8-11, Poletrap 8-10, Lhassa 8-10, Taffys Darling 8-10, Rheidol 8-10, Roxa 8-9, Lavenir 8-9, Bolden Memory 8-7, Dara Bay 8-7, Legends Double 8-6, Alien Daisy 8-6, Loch D. 8-5, Fairy Tale 8-3, Urmila 8-2, Content 8-1, Belle Chance 8-0, Spanish Chesnut 7-12, Aniary 7-12, Cornflour 7-12, Water Lily 7-10, Lady Letty 7-9, Paradise 7-9, Monsieur James 7-9, Glen Lusset 7-7, Courtown 7-7, Daisy Ryan 7-5, Desdemona 7-4, Niggs 7-4, Higher Level 7-2, Leading Girl 7-2, Cylarity 7-1, She 7-0, Sherwood Belle 7-0.

CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above institute a public lecture was delivered by Mr. P. G. Kanekar, Superintendent, Tata Workmen's Institute, on last Monday in the compound of the Institute on "Our Improvement". The meeting was well attended. The speaker exhorted the audience to improve their state physically, economically, educationally and socially by taking advantage of the means provided by the Institute.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

A Press Note has been issued to the following effect:—

Portfolios have been distributed in the following manner among the Members of the Council and the Ministers of the newly constituted Government of Bombay, the Political portfolio remaining with his Excellency the Governor personally.

Finance Member ......The Hon. Sir George Curtis.
Revenue Member ......The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
Home Member ......The Hon Mr. M. H. W. Hayward.
General Member ......The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.
Minister of Education ...The Hon. Mr. R. Paranjapye.
Minister of Local Self-Government ...The Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah.
Minister of Forests and Excise ...... The Hon. Mr. C V. Mehta.

The Educational portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation and Industrial Development. The Minister of Local Self-Government will also deal with Public Works (roads and buildings) and the Civil Veterinary Department; while Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Registration and some other matters will be in charge of the Minister of Forests and Excise.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT JEWELLERS.

SHARP SENTENCE ON A BORAH.

A sentence of eighteen months' hard labour was passed or one Isafalli Abdulali, a Bohra, having three previous convictions, who was charged before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court with attempting to cheat Messrs. Dewji Malji and Co., jewellers, in respect of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,661.

It appeared that the accused went to the complainants' shop and represented that he belonged to the staff of the Mullaji Saheb who had sent him to purchase some ornaments. He then selected ornaments worth Rs. 2,661, and asked the Manager to send with him a man with the ornaments for the money. Consequently a man and the Manager accompanied him but on reaching the Mullaji Saheb's residence, it was found that the Mullaji had not been in Bombay for many days and the fellow did not belong to his staff.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced as stated above.

FAMINE REFUGEES FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

QUESTION OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding. At the outset the Chairman said that on the 23rd November last a statment had appeared in "The Times of India" that the dacoities were committed by some of the 5,000 men employed by the Improvement Trust, who belonged to the criminal tribes. That statement said the Chairman, was an absolute lie. The next day a correction had appeared in the same paper, which was also absolutely incorrect. As a matter of fact, a though the Police took credit for it, the dacoits were really caught by the Improvement Trust men.

The meeting then considered the Wadala Scheme of improvement. The Chairman said although they had the engines to spare, there was not the necessary number of wagons, and they would not, therefore, be able to finish the scheme within the next three years. Sir Lawless Hopper agreed that the Dharavi Scheme should be pushed on first, as was now being done, and the spare plant should be used for the Worli Scheme. This was agreed to.

The next item for consideration was a letter from Government, asking whether the Trust could fined employment for the famine refugees from Ahmednagar. The Chairman said that their Engineer had reported that he could only find employment for 4,000 men, and for the other two thousand, although he could employ them, he could not do so profitably. Besides they could only provide housing accommodation for 4,000 men, and, if they employed the whole six thousand. Government would have to provide accommodation for the rest. Government were informed accordingly.

BUILDING PLOTS FOR EUROPEANS.

The European Association application for building plots at Worli was next considered. The Chairman said that as there were many points to be considered, he thought the best thing would be to refer the application to the Land Committee, do that they could consider their report afterwards. The Land Committee was accordingly asked to report on the matter, within the next fifteen days.

IMPERIAL.

There's genuine fun and entertainment at the Imperial where William Desmond begins his Comedy. "A Broadway Cowboy," by Byron Morgan. It lacks nothing in the way of comedy, thrills, romance and action.

Desmond, who has never been seen to better advantage, plays the tole of Burke Randolph, a matnee idol starring in a Western Melodrama. No meets Betty a Western girl attending school in New York, and love follows. Burke has never been West. When his play goes on tour he is suddenly injected into the wild and wooly. The plot takes on added momentum and gets excrutiatingly funny when the sheriff, Betty's admirer from childhood, causes the actor's arrest. The tenderfiot breaks jail, gets mixed up with some bank robbers, is nearly lynched for stealing a horse he is more than willing to pay for, and otherwise is forced to conduct himself in the approced wild Western fashion. All of which is a heap funnier to the audience than it is to Bill Desmond and his admirable company of players.

KINGSWAY WORKSHOP TROUBLE.

MEN TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY.

The lock-out at the Tramway Company Workshop at Kingsway seems to have come to an end. A deputation of the workers had a conference yesterday with the Managing Engineer when both the parties came to the conclusion that the works would be reopened to-day. At the conference the demands of the men were discussed for a considerably long time and at last it has been settled that the rules and regulations of the Workshop framed in 1912 would remain in force with slight modification, the overtime work would be carried out at the present rates and that the pay for five days during which the men did not work would be paid only if the men resumed work forthwith.

D.-G. REAPPEARS!

The Postal strike and irregularities continue as before. The Director-General has again come down to Bombay but nobody knows why.

LANDLORD'S CLAIM FOR DAMAGE.

SEQUEL TO STRIKERS' ALLEGED MISCHIEF.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr. A. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, went on with the enquiry regarding a claim preferred by Dada Haji Isak of Rs. 200, for the damage done to his house situation at Lalbagh, by strikers, residing in E. Ward.

The Municipal Commissioner had given notice that any compensation, which the Chief Presidency Magistrate might award, would be collected from the rate-payers of the E. Ward, so that those who desired might apply to the Magistrate for permission to be represented, but none of them was present.

Mr. Pradhan, Pleader, appeared for the applicant.

The applicant stated that he had a building at Lalbagh at the corner of Jijibhoy Lane. On the 16th of November some mill-workers were on strike. They collected at a short distance from his house. When the Police asked them to go away the crowd came near his house and other strikers coming from the direction of Governor's Lane joined them. The mob then began to throw stones at the Police who took shelter in his house. Stones were then thrown at his building and all the glass panes of the doors and ventilators were broken. The damage was estimated at Rs. 200.

The Magistrate at this stage postponed further enquiry, as the applicant did not bring any witness in support of his statement.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The market for jute mill shares opened quieter, but firmed up during the course of the day, Kamarhattys touching Rs. 925, due principally to inside speculation. The turnover in this section was not large. Coal shares were in small demand with only a limited business passing and in the miscellaneous section a fairly good business was reported, Madan Theatres being quoted up to Rs. 12/8. Bank of Bengal shares made a sensational rise to Rs. 2,000 a share. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 90/8, Borrea 32, Burrakur 51/12, Caledonian 8/4, Jainty Central 20/4, New Kessurgarh 32.

Jute:—Auckland pref 102/8, Caledonian 519, Century 7/8, Clive 277/8, Delta pref 91, Gourepore 970, Howrah 43, Kamarhatty 920, Kanknarrah 620 and 626 sl, Kelvin 1025/8, Lawrence 710, Northbrook 12, Reliance 44/8, Reliance pref 102/8, Soorah 300, Union 796, Waverley 12/8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank pref 86, Assam Saw Mills 9/12, Bank of Bengal 2000, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9, Bengal Brass 5-4, British India Corporation ord 11/8, British Ceylon Corporation 12/4, Calcutta Tramways 74, Cossipur Cotton 462, Empire Jute debentures 93/8, Hume Pipe 12/8, Indian Iron and Steel new 10 discount, old 80, Indian Standard Wagon 82/8, Kesoram Cotton 15/4, Madan Theatres 12/8, Pioneer Sugar old 12 12 new 91/2, Titaghur Paper 337 sl, Titaghur paper pref 80, Thorneycroft India 9/4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59, small lots at 59,8. War bonds short loans 98/10, 1925 97, and 1928 97/4 per cent.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Manali, Bombay, have arranged for a gathering of the members and students, past and present, of the Mandali for the purpose of congratulating Dr. R. D. Shirvalkar and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha on their brilliant successes in examinations in England and Mr. Y. R. Gaitonde and Mrs. Indirabai Vinayakrao Muzumdar on their achievements at the Bombay University Examinations. The gathering will be held on Sunday next, the 9th January, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, when the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat will preside. The Honorary Secretaries of the Mandali are issuing invitations to all the local members and students of the Mandali and request that such of the local members as may not get the invitation letters by Friday evening next and such of the Mofussil members and the Mandali's Students as are desirous of attending the gathering should kindly immediately apply to the Secretaries for the Invitations, giving full particulars of their respective addresse.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

"GIRLS AND GIGGLES."

Last night the Banvards gave another performance of "Girls and Giggles." If you have not seen it yet, you must go; and see it. Some of the songs in it are worth hearing. There are sentimental ones and humorous ones in it to suit your tastes. Mr. Leonard Neville is best in the latter variety. The dresses were most picturesque. The Harem Belles in the first scene make you long for Constantinople. The dancing in "The Spider and the Fly" was full of grace and agility. The last scene entitled "The Confession" was most entertaining. A hysterical woman makes a confession in her bed on the New Year's Eve. She thinks that she is alone, but a thief has entered her room unseen by her and overhears her confession. The husband returns shortly after, and is on the point of punishing the thief, when the latter tells him his wife's tale with a few changes. The guilty wife who is trembling all the while, requests her husband to let the thief go. The thief thus escapes unpunished! The effect of the play of different coloured lights on the actresses is most fascinating.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
B. P. Women's Council Annual General Meeting, Science Institute, 6-30 p.m., H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.
General Meeting of the Architectural Students' Association, Sir J. J. School of Art, 6-30 p.m., Prof. R. W. Cabe to preside.
Prof. J. S. Mackenzie's lecture on "The Making of a Citizen," Bombay University Hall, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
Mass Meeting of workers to bid farewell to Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., Munji Seth's Wadi, Chinchpokli, 8 p.m.
Re-opening of the Bombay High Court.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.
The s.s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.
The mail s.s. Karmala with outward mails of Dec. 23 expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

KAPOLE DEATH.
Kalliandas Vithaldas Bhavanidas aged 35 died yesterday morning at 7 a.m. Oothamna ceremony to-morrow evening at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at his place of residence at Bonny Buildings New Charni Road.

CITY'S MORTALITY.
The total mortality of the city on Tuesday was 166 as against 148 on the corresponding day last year and 256 in 1919. One case of small-pox is reported

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.
The band of he G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this Thursday (evening) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

MAIL NOTICE.
The Mail Steamer Karmala with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Sunday next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION.
The first ordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held on Sunday next at 2 p.m. at Hirabag.

POSTAL NOTICE.
Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. Tientsien Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Wednesday the 5th instant.

BASSEIN PARISHIONERS' MEETING
A general meeting of the parishioners of Bassein will be held at Orebhat near the Papdi Church on the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. when the following questions will be discussed. Church Fees, the Portuguese (Padroade) Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and Education.

"SAJJADENASHINI" OF THE REFAI KHANDAN.
Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohammed Refai handed over the Sajjadenashini of the Refai Khandan to his son Syed Yusuf Refai with the customary lecture a large gathering of the Mashaikhs and Fakirs at "Refai Manzil" on last Sunday.

MARATHI RASHTRIYA SHALA.
The Rashtriya Shala, for Marathi speaking boys, reopened on the 5 inst. at 8 a.m. For the present it is located in the 2nd Panjarpole Lane, Madhav Bag. Intending pupils should register their names at the school without delay.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.
A general meeting of the members of the Association will be held on Thursday the 6th instant at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association Hall when some members who had been to the Congress will speak on. "Message of Nagpur Congress to Merchants". All the Deccan Merchants are invited to attend.

MASS MEETING OF WORKERS
The mass meeting of workers to bid farewell to Mr. Ben Spoor, M. P., that was announced to be held to-day (Thursday) has been postponed to to-morrow (Friday). It will be held at the same time and place already advertised viz. at 8 p.m. at Munji Seth Wadi, Chinchpokli. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA.
All lovers of high classe music in Bombay will be delighted by the announcement appearing in our advertisement columns of the approaching arrival of the Italian Grand Opera Company in this City. Though the performances of this Company are to begin only by February 1st in the Royal Opera House the keenest interest is already being evenced by Bombay Music lovers over the chice fare of musical entertainment that is in prospect for them. Nor is this confidence in the Company in any way misplaced—for the proprietor Sgr. Guiseppe Borboni has spared neither money or pains in recruiting for his Company a rare selection of famous artistes of European reputation. The Italian Grand Opera Company has performed their Operas in most of the Capitals of Europe as well as in Alexandria, Cairo and in all these place the company has been successful in securing the highest encomiums from newspapers and critics. The present Company has been formed in Milan only three months ago for the purpose of making a tour of the East India, China, Australia and South Africa. The Company consists of first class artistes and it has got its own Orchestra with all necessary instruments for playing opera. The decoration, scenery and costumes are all of the latest fashion and of the best Italian make.

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We confidently that hope all music lover of Bombay will do justice to themselves and to the company by resorting in numbers to listen to the choice singing the more so as the tickets are sold at remarkably popular prices.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 6, 1921.

THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

When we recall the sensation which the news that "fraternal delegates" from the British Labour Party were to attend the National Congress at Nagpur caused when it was first announced in India; when we recall the hopes that were then expressed of the results of their attendance, the actual event seems rather disappointing. Three gentlemen from the British Labour Party did attend the Congress. They took part in the discussions of the Subjects Committee and they sat in prominent positions on the platform in the Pandal. But far from their attendance rousing the enthusiasm which it would have roused two months ago, the attitude of the assembly towards them was distinctly sceptical. We are far from regretting that it should have been so. May we contend that it was perfectly correct attitude for an assembly tuned to a high moral purpose to assume towards men who, from all the indications available, attached more value to political claptrap than to moral or religious principles? It was a fair retort to the lack of sympathy and understanding which found expression in Col. Wedgwood's sneering remark that Indian nationalism was "degenerating" into a "narrow, religious movement," showing that in his opinion degeneration, narrowness and religion were synonymous. Indeed, if the "fraternal delegates" found anything to complain of in the attitude of the Congress, it was Col. Wedgwood's fault, and that was patent to his colleagues, as we judge from their remarks. Col. Wedgwood had a great reception when he landed at Bombay, he has been for weeks in India touring as the representative of British Labour, speaking as if he were the representative of the whole British People; and hailed as "Brother Wedgwood," claiming comradeship with every Indian, his tone has been growing ever less fraternal and more fatherly, until by the date of the opening of the Congress session at Nagpur it had become almost indistinguishable from that of "a paternal government."

The fact is that Col. Wedgwood is one by himself, and represents nobody but himself. He is an entirely honest man, but very obstinate, and with a mischievous delight in opposition which reminds one of a naughty boy. He believes—as we do ourselves—that Mr. Montagu sincerely wishes to give India justice; and he knows the opposition, amounting to downright persecution, to which the present Secretary of State for India has been subjected by the Anglo-Indian crowd on that account. He identifies the Reforms with Mr. Montagu, and wishes them success on that account. There is nothing wrong, dishonest or dishonourable in that. Only, it takes no account of the wishes of the Indian people, and is contrary to the announced policy of his Party, which has declared itself in favour of self-determination for the Indian people. We believe that if Mr. Ben Spoor, instead of Col. Wedgwood, had been touring India all these weeks, the fraternal delegates of the British Labour Party would have had a great ovation at the Congress. As it was, it was Mr. Spoor who saved the situation. His speeches had exactly the right tone of modest and sincere goodwill required to correct the false impression which had been created by the indiscretions of his colleague. It was in fact a difficult position for any European politicians. The atmosphere of absolute, intense sincerity, the disdain of what European politicians consider practical considerations, the passion for self-sacrifice—in short the religious tone of the deliberations—were sufficient to confound them. To Col. Wedgwood with his hatred of religion, which must for ever cut him off from sympathy with Eastern peoples, the Congress must have seemed a mad assembly. His utterances, which all stood out as solecisms, showed how completely he was out of contact with its fervour and Mr. Holford Knight, being a lawyer, must have felt, with many Indian lawyers, that it was not the game to which he was accustomed, since there was no applause for rhetoric or for the arts of advocacy. But Mr. Spoor's complete sincerity was quite in tune. His speech made an excellent impression upon all who heard it, and wrought a notable change in the attitude of the assembly. It is on him that we rely to carry a sympathetic and correct report to England of what happened at Nagpur.

Some people may deplore the fact that the delegates of British Labour were not exalted and made much of in the Congress. We do not. We have already had occasion to refer to the high hopes of the intervention of the Labour Party conceived in certain quarters as being most probably fallacious; and to have made the Congress at which India made the most momentous decision in her history as a nation an occasion for the pinning of her hopes to foreign aid would, in our opinion, have been most undignified. Any sympathies which come to India, uninvited, in her helpless weakness, are worth nothing as compared with what will come to her as the result of her own manful and religious effort to be free. It is impossible to recommend the present movement—its religious aspect more especially—or to make the figure of Mahatma Gandhi appear reasonable to the average European mind. It is an intensely Asiatic, an intensely Indian movement. That is its strength, but till its strength is seen, it cannot count on European help or sympathy. Its strength must have been recognised by every visitor to the Congress at Nagpur, and we hope that the English visitors will speak the truth to the rulers of England on this matter. The Reform Scheme does not satisfy the Indian people. Something better must be done, and done at once, if the permanent estrangement of India from England is to be avoided. The Khilafat "agitation" is not factitious; it is a serious and vast religious movement. The insult done to India by light treatment of the Punjab horrors is profoundly felt. Too much has happened since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were first imagined for Indians to regard the said reforms as anything but an anachronism. Revise the Turkish Treaty; make amends for the Punjab stupidity, and then grant Swarajya. That is the only way in which India can be reconciled to the British connection.

THE SWARAJ SABHA.

We published some time ago a detailed account of the work done by the Swaraj Sabha in carrying out the programme of Non-Co-operation as laid down by the Calcutta Congress. The work was done in quite a new spirit of zealous devotion and in an organised manner and furnished an effective answer to the usual charge levelled against most of our organisations that, started in a frenzy of enthusiasm, they, oftener than not, soon lapse into inactivity or continue to exist in a state of suspended animation. That the Sabha has been able to disprove this charge is due as much to the fact that it draws its inspiration from Mr. Gandhi as to the earnestness of purpose which animates its workers and to the unparalleled awakening among the people. What is to be noted with particular satisfaction is that there has been no fissiparous tendency in connection with the work of the Sabha. Concentration—concentration of activies on the immediate objective in front—seems to have been the watch-word of the Sabha and the success achieved comes as an eye-opener to many who were in a mood to decry the movement which it has done much to consolidate and strengthen. Obviously the education of public opinion was the most important as it was the most urgent of the tasks undertaken by the Sabha; for a vigilant and universally intelligent public opinion is the foundation on which the superstructure of national well-being can be safely built and perhaps in no direction has the work of the Sabha been so abundantly fruitful in results as in this. It is now an admitted fact that the boycott of councils has been an unqualified success—a success beyond the expectation even of the most ardent Non-Co-operator, having regard to the temptations and inducements which beset the path of public life in this country. The record of the votes registered shows that, in the Bombay city (South) Non-Mahomedan constituency, out of a total of 46,800 voters hardly 11.8 per cent. 5.7 per cent. and 4.5 per cent. voted for the three "successful" aspirants to Council membership. These figures are fairly typical of the results of Non-Co-operation achieved in urban areas, while in rural areas the campaign of boycott of Councils was even more successful as evidenced by the voting returns from Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat districts. The splendid success that has attended the efforts of the Sabha, in this direction, is to be attributed to the energetic and ceaseless propogandist activities of the workers—the direct appeal that has been made to the voters—and the series of political lectures that were delivered before appreciative and receptive audiences.

The educational programme of the Sabha was drawn up in accordance with the broad principles enunciated by the Calcutta Special Congress. The valuable work done by the workers of the Sabha in this respect has given an admirable lead which similar organisations in other parts of India will do well to follow. Constructive work in the direction of national education materialised in the creation of the Gujarat Vidyapith by the Gujarat Rajakia Mandal. The Gujarat National University has now affiliated to itself the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya—a full-fledged Arts College—and a second grade Arts College at Surat. Both institutions are well staffed by capable professors thoroughly imbued with nationalistic ideals so that no anxiety need be entertained about the future of the education of the youths in these institutions. The report of the Sabha also shows that several schools in the districts have been affiliated to these institutions—filling the very necessary function of feeder schools and guaranteeing the permanance of the University. The Vidyapith, it is satisfactory to learn, is not merely content to remain as a purely examining body. It numbers among its other activities a Research Institute and a quarterly journal, besides minor enterprises. Nothing would be easier than to subject the curriculum of the new University to carping criticism, without paying due regard to the exceptional circumstances and difficulties under which the University was brought into being—and the shortness of the period during which those entrusted with the task of inaugurating it had to accomplish it. What was needed was a right beginning, however modest in scale. The authorities of the University acted wisely and well in basing the curriculum on that of the Bombay University without making any violent departure. For the justification of the new University is not so much in respect of the subjects to be taught as in the manner in which, the atmosphere in which, and the controlling idea in accordance with which, they are to be taught. The Non-Co-operation movement does not necessarily involve a violent departure from the nature of the educational and other nation-building activities as they have been followed in this country hitherto. It is a protest, but a constructive and not merely a negative protest, against the slave-psychology that made us content with perpetually learning at the feet of our foreign "masters." It is an expression of the spirit of self-decision, self-respect and self-reliance. It is an assertion of our national consciousness. And the Gujarat National University is an embodiment of this spirit of self-reliance. It has defects from which no great endeavour, newly undertaken, has ever been free. As an illustration of these defects we may instance the fact that both in respect of the composition of the senate and of the selection of subjects the requirements of Muslims and the contributions of Islamic culture have not been given adequate recognition. This and other defects, we have no doubt, will soon be removed with growing experience and realisation of national needs. For the rest, the Swaraj Sabha, we trust, will in the days that are to come, act on the recognition that considerable achievement though it has already to its credit, its real work has only just begun with the momentous decision of the Nagpur Congress which must be carried out fully and vigorously.

Notes of the Day.

Give Up Racial Arrogance.

The Lord Bishop of Lucknow availed of the inauguration of the new Council of the United Provinces to dwell on the difficulties which his countrymen, called upon to "rule" this country, had to face; the chief among which he said was the barrier of colour. "There are few Englishmen," the Bishop said, "occupying positions of great responsibility in this country who do not feel they have been unjustly treated by Indian critics." The Bishop exhorted his countrymen to press on towards the goal, in spite of the "defective gratitude" or "unjust condemnation" which they might feel they received at the hands of an alien people. The Bishop closed his sermon with a sincere prayer that the Almighty might do away with all race-prejudice and that "bonds of fellowship and mutual service may unite the East and the West, the North and the South"—a prayer in which all patriotic Indians will join in all sincerity. The position which the members of alien race have created for themselves in their efforts to discharge the self-imposed responsibilities of "rulers" over a "subject" people, has inevitably created difficulties for them and from the very nature of the task and the attitude of mind behind the task, it is futile for them to expect that gratitude or fairness of criticism will always be their reward at the hands of the "ruled." But if Englishmen, as true Christians, follow in all humility the golden rule of conduct enunciated by Him whom they profess to follow, namely, "Do as ye would be done by," and if they at the same time remember the saying of their great Teacher that "the servant is greater than the master," they should have no difficulty in maintaining amicable relations with Indians. Let them for once discard racial arrogance and the shibboleth, which is the outcome of that arrogance, that a foreign race can guide an indigenous people along the path of self-government, and they will find that the difficulties which now beset their path are mostly of their own creation.

The Bolshevik Bogey.

Reuter has already informed us of the part which the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post," the mouth-pieces of British jingoism, are playing in the interests of the bureaucracy in India. Alarmed at the turn of events in this country, they are conjuring up all sorts of bogeys with a view to stampede the British public into acquiescence of the repressive measures which they hope the bureaucracy will shortly take. The journals are busy representing that sedition, treason and violence are rampant in the land and that the non-cooperation movement, if left unsuppressed, will bring about the doom of British rule in India and will plunge the country into unthinkable anarchy. The campaign of misrepresentation and mendacity stops short of no base device which they think will harm the movement. In mail week the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in the course of over a column long leading article on the "Unrest in India" as follows:—

"We know that Bolshevik agents have drifted through Afghanistan into Northern India, and we have no doubt that they are working in cooperation with Mr. Gandhi and his native incendiares."

Would the "Daily Telegraph" kindly let the ignorant world, and especially, the unsuspecting "natives" of India, into the knowledge it possesses of the movements of Bolshevik agents through Afghanistan into Northern India and give the reasons for its positive belief that these agents are working in cooperation with Mr. Gandhi and his "native incendiaries"? The journal, by such disclosures, would be doing immense service not only to the British Empire but also to the deluded people of this country, who would very much like to see how a genuine Bolshevik—not the one of journalistic fiction—looks like. Our countrymen were deeply disappointed last year by their failure to come across any Bolshevik agents, though they were told repeatedly by the "Times," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Daily Mail" and other "veracious" journals and equally "veracious" news bureaus on the Continent that numerous agents of Lenin and Trotsky were in this country tampering with the loyalty of the masses and of the troops and that Bolshevik gold had been actually transmitted to India via Bombay.

The Cat Out of the Bag.

The "Daily Telegraph," however, lets the cat out of the bag when it comes, a little later on, to deal with the non-cooperation movement. It writes of Mr. Gandhi and his "native incendiaries":—

Their favourite weapon is what is called non-cooperation which is a boycott on a very extensive scale. Indians are incited to ostracise everything British, including British officials, British laws, British titles and appointments and, so far as possible, British mercantile transactions and obligations. This last item is, perhaps, the most serious phase of the movement, as some of our manufacturing and exporting firms know to their cost. Indian merchants are prevented from buying British goods and from carrying out the contracts into which they have entered. Lancashire and the Midlands have already begun to feel the adverse effect of this short-sighted policy, though in the end it is the people of India themselves who have most to lose by it.

Why the boycott of British mercantile transactions and obligations, should be deemed to be more serious than the boycott of British officials, British laws, British titles and appointments is not stated. Is it because, as has been shrewdly observed by some wag, that the most tender and vital part of the constitution of a Britisher is his pocket?

The Mulshi Project.

Mr. R. D. Tata attempts an answer to Mr. N. C. Kelkar in connection with the Mulshi project which will immediately dispossess 15,000 Mavli ryots and which Government are patronising by the liberal use of the extraordinary powers they possess under the Land Acquisition Act. Even taking the most comprehensive view of "public purpose" we are unable to agree with Mr. Tata that the new Hydro-Electric Scheme started by Messrs. Tata and Co., constitutes a legitimate public purpose for which Government may forcibly dispossess thousands of ryots of their lands. We must remember further that 60 per cent. of the shares of the new company are held by the Tata family and that the project will go to enrich the Tatas. It is evidently a private capitalist scheme and if Messrs. Tata and Co., want land, they must buy it in the open market and the State cannot aid them by driving out the ryots from their lands, which have been in their possession for centuries. Only 33 per cent. of the shares are held by Indians and 7 per cent. by the Europeans and Indian and European shareholders combined are powerless against the family vote of the Tatas, holding as the latter do 60 percent. of the shares. It would have been a different matter if at least 75 per cent. of the shares were thrown open to the public, though even then it would be a question how far the Land Acquisition Act could be utilised for pushing forward a more or less private scheme. The heartless manner in which Mr. Tata talks of the Mavli ryots is calculated still further to inflame the already excited public opinion in that part of the country against the scheme. Mr. R. D. Tata argues that 75 per cent. of the Mavli ryots have already mortgaged their lands to the Banya, the sowcar and the Gujar and that in any case they will lose their lands. What Mr. Tata says of the Mavli ryots is unfortunately true of all the ryots in India but there are more humane and sensible ways of mitigating the sad condition of the ryots, heavily indebted as they are, than by kicking them out of their lands. Has Mr. Tata never heard of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act and the Cooperative Societies Act? The Banya knows how far he can safely proceed; and what is the percentage of lands held by the Banya? All attempts should be made to free the ryots from the crushing burden of debts, and we do not think anybody can rejoice that these ryots driven away from their homesteads will relieve labour scarcity in Bombay.

What the State Should Do.

It may not be possible for a Tata to realise the intense love with which the ryot cherishes his lands. In the first place, unless Messrs. Tata and Co., place in the market at least 75 per cent. of the shares, the State should not move in the matter at all. Again it must be specifically ruled that these shares must be held by Indians. Thirdly, we are against offering money compensation to the ryots. They should be given lands of equal value near about and if Messrs. Tata and Co., seek to take advantage of the Land Acquisition Act, it is their first and main business to acquire that land in a compact area wherein the dispossessed ryots may be rehoused and settled and then only can they take possession of the Mulshi lands. It will be a clear misuse of the Land Acquisition Act to drive away the ryots, without in the least caring what becomes of them. We do not certainly want in India the conflict between Labour and Capital, now convulsing Europe. Capitalists in India should take all possible ameliorative measures before seeking the sympathy and support of the public for their big schemes. Bombay wants electrification of railways and many other things besides. But if Bombay cannot have these things except by sacrificing thousands of ryots, Bombay will not care to have them. Government are never tired of telling us that they are the special and chosen friends of the ryots. A pretty sample of friendship they are displaying indeed in the Mulshi case!

Postal Efficiency.

Postal matters have entered upon a new phase. The number of men employed is small; and even this number has been obtained with great difficulty. How long they will remain is to be seen. The class of men is decidedly inferior to the ex-postmen. Realising this the subordinate postal officials are making strenuous efforts to induce ex-postmen by generous offers to resume work. It would be interesting to know whether the Postmaster-General is aware of this demoralising work being done by underlings; but this method of recruitment is calculated to irritate the ex-postmen and we shall not be surprised if these plucky fighters are harassed by persecutions. Hitherto not one man among the strikers has interfered with the recruitment of the officials and it is but proper that the officials should honourably leave them alone and seek fresh fields for the new postmen. The new Ministers or the Indian Executive Councillors and Legislators may do worse than call for a return of the profit and loss of the Bombay Postal strike, and also a report whether the domestic budget presented by the Bombay postmen represents an accurate cost of living in Bombay or not, and, if it does, the reason for the stubbornness with which Government decline to negotiate for a settlement that would be honourable and just to the postmen.

TURKISH TREATY.

BRITISH PRESSURE FOR RATIFICATION

RESISTANCE BY TEWFIK PASHA

SUFFERINGS OF SMYRNA REFUGEES.

ROME, Jan. 3.

Mr. M. H. Kidway wires as follows from Rome:

Leaving Brindisi on the 8th January by "Innsbruck". The "Temps" of Paris publishes that the British High Commissioner is pressing ratification of the Treaty of Sevres and that Tewfik Pasha is refusing, but the financial pressure is unbearable. Kemali Bey has not received any money and the Smyrna refugees are suffering terrible hardships. Twenty thousand pounds immediately needed.

TRIAL OF EDITOR OF "ALWAHID."

CLOSE OF PROSECUTION CASE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The case against Kazi Abdul Rehman, Editor of the "Alwahid", a vernacular daily of Karachi, under Section 124-A and 153-A was heard to-day before Mr. Accott, I.C.S. The Court was crowded with visitors. The Public Prosecutor, Mr. Elphinstone, examined the complainant Jenkins, District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, Mr. Mohanlal, Assistant Sindhi Translator to Government, and Mr. De Souza, head clerk, District Magistrate's office, Karachi. Several articles from the "Alwahid" with translations were put in as exhibits. The accused did not cross-examine any witness. The Public Prosecutor closed evidence and asked the accused if he had anything to say. The accused stated he would make a written statement after obtaining copies of proceedings and exhibits. The case stands adjourned to the 15th instant.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

The case of the editor of the "Alwahid" proceeded to-day. The District Superintendent of Police, complainant, stated that he was authorized to lodge a complaint for a notice entitled "Hindu brethren and Mussalmans" and an article entitled "Why should the Government schools be boycotted", both appearing in the "Alwahid", dated 16th October and an article entitled "Indispensibility of Non-Cooperation" in the issue, dated the 2nd November.

The Assistant Sindhi Translator to Government was then examined. He produced above fifteen articles with his translation from the 5th August to the 10th November. The Public Prosecutor, questioned, said he produced those articles to prove the intent of the accused.

Then the Collector's head clerk was examined to prove that the accused had signed declarations that he was printer, publisher and keeper of the "Alwahid", and the press security under the Press Act was also given by the accused. He further said that the District Magistrate had from time to time given warnings to the accused relating to the articles appearing in the "Alwahid."

The prosecution then closed the case and the accused was called to make his statement.

The accused said as many more articles were produced in his case than those for which sanction to prosecute was given, even including some latterly written, he required copies of translations produced in the Court and then he would file his written statement if writing material and other necessary things were given to him, and if some of his assistants and few friends were allowed to help him in the jail.

The case was then adjourned to the 15th January.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

The Magistrate said the accused should make a written application which he would grant. An application was accordingly given, but the Magistrate ordered that he considered six gentlemen unnecessary to see the accused in the jail, and thought three were sufficient. So the accused should choose any three. The Court was packed with people. The accused appeared in very cheerful spirits. On departure the accused was garlanded amongst cheers of "Allaho-Akbar" and "Vande Mataram."

Official & Personal.

Mr. C. E. Odgers, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Madras High Court, vice Sir Abdur Rahim.

FIRST OFFICIAL REPRISALS.

"OUTRAGE AGAINST HUMAN DECENCY."

GEN. STRICKLAND'S ORDER TO BURN HOUSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12 30 p.m. Jan. 5....

General Strickland's order to burn houses in Midleton as the first official reprisals is described as a formal act of war. It is generally accepted as necessary if unpleasant. While the "Daily News" denounces this as a "savage outrage against human decency" and the "Westminster Gazette" "learns with dismay that the mantle of military authority is to be spread over reprisals" it is noteworthy that the radical "Manchester Guardian" describes the burnings as an "entirely new and much more creditable procedure. It is admittedly rough and ready, but at least it is not indiscrimate and it was carried out openly by authority." "The Manchester Guardian" adds:—"It shows what can be done by a man of character who means to be obeyed and if the same method is persisted in and if punishment is enflicted only where it is ordered and believed to be deserved, the word "reprisals" will acquire a new meaning and the horrible scandals attaching to it will end."

PARSEES IN POLITICS

"ISOLATION WOULD BE SUICIDAL."

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Mr. M. K. Patel, an old Congressman of Bombay and the follower of the late Mr. Tilak was conspicious by his presence at the Nagpur Congress. Mr. Patel delivered an address on Swaraj before a large meeting of his Parsee co-religionists held at the Parsi Dharamshala and said that those who watched the progress of Indian thought for the last five years could not but admit that dee-felt conviction that a great change had begun to run its course and a vast political re-arrangement was going on in India. If Parsees failed to take note of these changes and make a common cause with the Hindus and Mahomedans in all their legitimate political aspirations, they would be lagging behind the sister communities in all that makes for progress and advancement. Mr. Patel further observed that it would be a suicidal step on the part of the Parsees to isolate themselves from the sister communities when the day is dawning of India's national and political freedom.

NAGPUR AFTER CONGRESS

NATIONAL SCHOOL STARTED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

The students of the Morris Government College have sent a letter to the Principal intimating their intention to withdraw from that college in obedience to the Congress resolution of Non-Cooperation.

The National Tilak Memorial School has been started at Nagpur by Mr. Sunderlal and others and about 80 to 90 students so far have enrolled their names.

N. C. O IN PRACTICE.

(From a Correspondence.)

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Seth Ranglal Kajdiwal to the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha.

I have the honour to state that at the All-India Cow Conference, held at Nagpur in December last, it was resolved to adopt Non-Cooperation with the Government as long as they (Government) did not prohibit the slaughter of cows. In obedience to this resolution, I beg hereby to tender my resignation of the Presidentship of the School Board and also that of the Girls' school at Pulgaon, and I request you to accept the same.

A PLEADER SUSPENDS PRACTICE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, pleader has suspended his practice.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The Governor of the Punjab has nominated the following persons to be the members of the Punjab Legislative Council:—

Mr. W. R. Macpherson and Dr. C. A. Owen to represent European and Anglo-Indian communities and Mr. K. L. Lallia Ram to represent the Indian Christian community.

A Punjab "Gazette," Extraordinary notifies that Sir Edward Maclagan assumed charge of the office of the Governor of the province of the Punjab on the forenoon of the 3rd instant and that Sir John Maynard and Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia assumed charge of the offices of the members of the executive council of Punjab on the same date.

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT.

FRANCE INSISTS ON SPA TERMS.

EVASIVE GERMAN REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. Jan. 5.

Berlin.—The French Note to Germany complains of the nonfulfilment of the disarmament clauses according to the Spa Protocol, the time limit of which is expiring. It declares that the stipulated arms have not been surrendered, certain number of self-defence organisations have not been disbanded, delivery of surplus war material is not completed, that there has been systematic resistance regarding he execution of the aerial clauses of the treaty and that aeronautic material which should have been destroyed by August 31. has not been destroyed. The German Government replying seriatim declares that the obligations have either been fulfilled or if not fulfilled it has been impossible to do so The latter alternative includes the non disbandment of local forces in East Prussia and Bavaria. The reply alleges that the conditions there do not permit of rapid procedure and asserts that Germany does not desire to withdraw from Spa obligations.

FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEWS

DIFFERENCE OVER TIME-LIMIT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12 30 p.m. Jan. 5.

It is learned that the British and French General Staffs are agreed on the subject of German disarmament, except on the question of the time allowed for the abolition of German volunteer formations, Field-Marshal Wilson being of opinion that their disappearance should not be so rapidly carried out as Marshal Foch desires. The most important centres of volunteers are East Prussia and Bavaria. There is reason to fear Bolshevism in both places and in British opinion the presence of volunteers there is at present quite legitimate. The exact time-limit for their dissolution must be discussed at an early conference between the British and French Premiers.

The British are decidedly of opinion that the article in the Peace Treaty dealing with the disclosure of German secrets with regard to explosives and chemical products has not been satisfactorily carried out. This is a most important matter, but it is premature to discuss the steps contemplated.

REDUCTION OF NAVAL PROGRAMME.

SENATOR BORAH'S RESOLUTION IN U. S. SENATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. Jan. 5.

Washington.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to-day discussed Senator Borah's resolution in favour of negotiations between United States, Britain and Japan with a view to reduction of naval programme. There was considerable sentiment in favour of including France and Italy in the negotiations, but the decision was deferred.

WRECK OF SANTA ISABEL.

FORTY-FIVE SURVIVORS LANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. Jan. 5.

Madrid. The Spanish steamer 'Santa Isabel" is a total wreck on the coast of Villa Garcia, near the island of Galbora. She was from Canaries with two hundred passengers and crew. So far forty-five survivors incuding the captain have been landed. It is officially stated that the passengers intended to tranship at Cadiz for Buenos Aires.

A correspondent from Unai wires:—The ruling family of Bansda is under deep mourning, owing to very sad and premature demise on Thursday night of the second son of H. H. the Maharaja Indrasinghji.

* * * * *

Prof. Hormajsha Maneckji Chhiber of the Poona Agricultural College, who breathed his last on last Saturday at the age of 42, had a wide experience of agriculture and had secured a degree for that after going to England. The deceased leaves behind him his aged father and a wide circle of friends to mourn his loss.

"NO HOME RULE FOR INDIA."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON THE WAR PATH.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES URGED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 5.

In the course of a leading article the "Daily Telegraph" says that a good deal of the talk at Nagpur was mere hot air. Presumably the Government of India tolerates it on the safety-valve principle, but Indians have not yet learned the political game and some may be more impressed by thoe vapourings at Nagpur than is desirable. Many well-disposed Indians may find it difficult to understand why Government allows itself to be insulted and defied at the very moment when it is inviting Indians to take a larger share in the administration. Mr. Gandhi and Lala Lajpat Rai are doing their best to render the whole reforms scheme nugatory.

It ought to be made unmistakeably clear that the aim of the agitators is absolutely hopeless and doomed to certain failure. India is not going to get Home Rule, still less independence. We are responsible for the Government of the country and we cannot contemplate the crime of abandoning such a tremendous charge. Ninety-nine Indians out of hundred would welcome an assurance to this effect. Their bewilderment is increased when they find Englishmen among seditien-makers. The Government of India has ample powers to prohibit subversive demoastrations and suppress disloyal propaganda. It is time it began to use them without respect of persons.

INTER-EMPIRE EMIGRATION.

WORK OF OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 5.

Commenting the opportunities for inter-Empire emigration the "Westminster Gazette" dwells on the work of the Overseas Settlement Committee, which aims at securing more equable distribution of man-power throughout the Empire, thus assisting materialisation of the Imperial and Dominions Governments' wishes to preserve the the resources of the Empire for Britishers. Twelve thousand free passages for approved emigrants have already been issued, making a total up to the present of 22,000 7842 of which are to Canada 6075 to Australia, 3650 to New Zealand, 1549 to South Africa, 442 to British East Africa and 246 to Rhodesia.

MR. CROTCH RELEASED ON BAIL

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. Jan. 5.

Mr. Crotch of Farrow's Bank has been liberated on bail as he found five sureties in two thousand sterling as required.

AUSTRALIAN VICTORY IN TEST MATCH

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. at 11-15 a.m. Jan. 5.

The second test match played at Melbourne ended with a win for the Australians by an innings and 91 runs.

EAST AFRICAN PERIL

INDIAN QUESTION RECONSIDERED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Associated Press has received the following special cable from the General Secretary, East African Congress, Mombasa, dated 3rd January 1921:—

"The East African Indian National Congress begs humbly to express satisfaction at the news received from England that the whole Indian question is being reconsidered. The Congress appreciates gratefully that this is the result of the Viceroy's intervention on our behalf and begs humbly and respectfully to express its sense of gratitude to his Excellency for so powerfully espousing our cause, and prays that his Excellency will be pleased to continue his efforts till His Majesty's Government arrives at a just and equitable settlement of this question."

"AGITATION FREE FROM VIOLENCE."

MR. GANDHI'S HOLD ON THE MASSES.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S VIEW OF CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Colonel Wedgwood, in the course of an interview to a representative of "New India" said that his impression of the Nagpur Congress was not altogether favourable. The body was too large for a deliberative assembly and the Subjects Committee, where large deliberations should have been done was too confined to one point of view.

Colonel Wedgwood said:—"There is no satisfactory method of securing minority representation. But, indeed, the whole future of politics in India seems to me to be black at the present time. Mr. Gandhi's movement tends to become more a movement against Western civilization, than against Western rule, more a movement of 'have nots' against 'haves' than a nationalist movement such as we understand it in the West. The intelligentsia of India, lawyers and responsible thinkers seem to be dropping out of the movement, retiring like Achilles to their tents while the less educated and more fanatical masses are turning politics into a crusade of which the constructive side is not apparent. If only the Non-Cooperation movement had gone on to the Councils and carried on their opposition in the Councils *pari passu* with the Non-Cooperation movement outside, both constitutionalists and direct actionists might have played their part and helped each other. As it is, direct actionists are operating alone and the national movement suffers in consequence".

IMPROBABILITY OF VIOLENCE.

One thing however struck the Col. from the Congress that Mr. Gandhi's hold upon the masses of India was so strong and so founded on profound religious views that it might be possible to prevent violence creeping into the agitation. If Mahatma Gandhi could stop social boycott of the minority who did not share his views he did see that any harm could come from the agitation. In conclusion Col. Wedgwood stated that there was no better way of achieving what Mr. Gandhi and every reasonable person believed to be essential for the restoration of good feeling in this country than the change of heart on the part of bureaucracy.

UTKAL SAMMILANI.

CONGRESS CREED ACCEPTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHAKRADHARPUR, Jan. 4.

The 16th session of the Utkal Sammilani met at Chakradharpur on the 30th December. Mr. Jagabandhu Sinha, of Puri, presided. About 200 delegates from all parts of Utkaldesha attended, besides a large body of visitors. The Chairman of the Reception Committee read out his speech which particularly dealt with the Oriya problem in Singhbhum and made out a case for its union with Orissa. The President, Jagabandhu Sinha's address was appropriate to the spirit of the times. It touched All-India movements and expressed his personal views, supporting Non-Cooperation.

The first resolution, expressing sorrow at Lokamanya Tilak's death, was moved from the chair and passed. Then Pandit Gopabandhu Das moved a resolution for the Indian National Congress creed, being accepted by the Sammilani and it was unanimously passed after a good deal of discussion.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were also passed supporting the Congress Sub-Committee's proposal to form Congress provinces on linguistic basis, urging amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts, appointing a Committee to suggest measures of improvement in Orissa Native States, expressing brotherly cooperation of the Oriyas with their neighbours in adjoining provinces, accepting the Puri Non-Official Famine Enquiry Committee's report, deprecating Government's attitude in the Puri famine affair, expressing thankfulness to Mahatma Gandhi, the Servants of India Society, other workers and donors to give relief to the famine-stricken.

The Sammilani was invited by the Oriyas of the Central Provinces to at next year at Padmapur.

ADRA RAILWAYMEN ON STRIKE.

ALLEGED HIGHHANDEDNESS OF AN OFFICIAL.

NOTICE SERVED UPON SWAMI VISWANANDA.

(Associated Press.)

JHARIA. Jan. 5.

Sanyasi Viswananda wires to say:—

An instance of high-handedness of the Bengali Hindu Deputy Commissioner of Purulia was exhibited to-day. At 10 a.m. when I with my party was leaving for Adra, a railway servant, by beat of drum was giving out that the magistrate has ordered that any railway servant attending my meeting should be prosecuted. I saw the Deputy Commissioner at 1 p.m. who admitted having issued the order, his reason being that railway servants struck on my speech. I told him that they struck work as they were beaten by Sahebs when they went to them with the demand for increasing pay and stopping butcher Khannas. He asked me why butcher Khannas should be stopped. I replied that Hindustan was being ruined by slaughter of animals and they were slaughtered for Europeans only and Mussalmans had stopped slaughter of animals. I left his office at 4-30 p.m. During this time about 2,000 people assembled in spite of the attempt of the police to drive them. I went at 5 p.m. to my bass.

At about 8 p.m., a notice to the following effect was served upon me:—"Under section 144 C. P. Code, whereas it has been made to appear that you have been delivering addresses calculated to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between European and Indian employees of railway and different classes of people and such speeches recently resulted in a strike amongst Railway menials at Adra making a breach of peace imminent and causing great annoyance and injury to the railway authorities and to the public and whereas it appears that you are going to Adra again tonight with the object of making such objectionable speeches likely to renew the strike amongst the railway menials, I do hereby forward you to make any public speeches of the description given above at Adra or any other railway station within the limits of this district within 15 days from the date."

FALSEHOOD.

The notice is a gross misrepresentation of facts and a tissue of falsehood. I never delivered any such speeches. The cause of this strike as is well known, is purely economic and there is no likelihood of breach of peace. All these false statements in the notice were being made only to make out a case under section 144. The railway people probaly made these statement with the intention of keeping the menials on starvation wages and because they do not anymore brook the brutal treatment from the Sahebs and these are the reasons why the railway Sahebs cannot bear the idea of railway organisation. It is a breach of duty of the Deputy Commissioner to render this immoral help to the capitalists to oppress poor labourers.

I earnestly request, for God's sake and humanity, both Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Ben Spoor to give this labour question their most careful consideration and to convince themselves by personal visits to this field as to how hard the labour position is and how much the labour is suffering from.

"ABOLISH SLAUGHTER HOUSE."

(Associated Press.)

ASANSOL, Jan. 4.

The strike of the menial staff at Adra station continues. These men as also the private servants demanded abolition of the slaughter house there with a view to stop cow-killing. Working of the trains is going on as usual.

A subsequent report received from Adra states that the strike of the menial taff of railway and private servants at the station ended yesterday and the men have resumed duties. Majority of the strikers were not aware of their real grievances or cause of the strike.

SWAMI VISWANAND INTERVENES.

(From a Correspondent.)

PURULIA, Jan. 4.

Swami Viswanand left Jharia by foot on receiving an urgent telegram from Adra for the settlement of the railway strike. On the way, the Swamijee with his party reached Bhojodis station, where about 2,000 railway workmen awaited him. Being pressed by them the Swamijee explained to them Hindu-Moslem Unity, Labour Organisation and the necessity for unity of Action. The workmen unanimously declared that animal slaughter is undesirable. In the evening the A. T. S. with four railway officers interviewed the Swamijee and the Swamijee explained to them the situation. The Swamijee left for Adra by the 49 down train. On reaching the platform the Swamijee with his party was detained in the waiting room by the Police Superintendent and by the big officers of the railway for more than two hours. All these officers put numbers of questions to the Swamijee regarding the strike and threatened him (Swamijee) by showing the Magistrate's order prohibiting his speech. Without any direct proof the Swamijee boldly refused to accept the oral order.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

INDIAN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The most important question in connection with railway administration in this country at the present moment is, whether private company or State management of the Indian Railways will be more conducive to the welfare of both the commercial as well as the general community of the country.

Considering that Railways in all civilian countries are constructed mainly for the benefit of the public, it follows that they or the Government that represents them, should have a large measure of control in the general management or policy of the railway administration of the country. Once a substantial measure in this direction is secured with a view to protect the interest of the commercial and the general public it is immaterial whether a company or the State itself assumes direct control over the internal management or everyday working of any railway.

One hardly ever hears of the doings of that very elaborate and expensive department of the Government of India, the Railway Board, and it is difficult to comprehend how far their direct control in the management of the Railways in India is limited by Statute. Perhaps their functions are confined to those of an Advisory Committee to the Government of India for the sanctioning of measures elaborated by the Companies No original proposal apparently proceeds from them. The Statistics compiled by this body are valuable as affording useful information. But these refer mostly to things that have already happened. They contain no comments on urgent problems as facilities for travelling, allotment of rolling stock where imminently needed for commerce, standardisation of freight rates, provision or construction of alternate posts or railway lines to existing termine to clear recurring annual congestion and facilities for handling of bulky and mineral goods in spite of continued protests for years from the public.

Now that the Railway Committee is recording evidence on this subject it behoves all men with railway experience to give their disinterested and candid opinion either directly or through the medium of any newspaper for the due consideration of the Committee. It is hoped that the investigation by the Committee will not be confined to official circles but that the subordinate railwaymen, the merchantile community and representatives of the general public will also be given opportunities for expressing their opinions and putting forward their suggestions on this vital question.

I think it is very necessary that the present Railway Board should be remodeled on the following lines:—

Instead of the present Railway Board there should be a Director General of Indian Railway who should also be an Executive Member of the Imperial Indian Council. He should be assisted by a Committee of four members designated as Deputy Director Generals, each being in charge of one of the following Departments respectively:—

1. Deputy Director-General "Traffic."
2. Deputy Director-General "Finance."
3. Deputy Director-General "Engineering."
4. Deputy Director-General "Rolling Stock and Stores."

The Status and emoluments of the Director-General of the Indian Railways should be such as to attract the best railway expert from either the United Kingdom or America to the post. The posts of the Deputies, which should be higher in position and pay than of any of the present Agents of any of the railways in India, should be filled up in this country with men of wide railway experience in all the details of its several branches. Two of the first railway experts in India can be found in the present heads of the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways.

No fear need be entertained that this would prove to be a very expensive experiment provided each member of this Department is actively employed in the control of Railways and not remain as sleeping partners of the Government of India. The system I advocate will result in wide scope for economy in the administration of individual railways in India. It will moreover, in the long run prove advantageous to the Government of India by saving several lakhs of rupees annually in the working expenses of each railway, besides placing the Indian Railway administration on sound working basis that would prove satisfactory to all concerned.

There are far too many petty railways in India incurring enormous expenses in employing controlling and working staff. For whether a railway is large or small it must be complete in its several departments for working purposes. The smaller lines should be incorporated into the larger ones and some main divisions of the railways in the whole of India made for administrative purposes, each division comprising of about 5,000 miles of open railroad and each under the control of a General Manager. The present Agents of railways and their pay together with their legitimate commission on purchases of stores and material will thus be saved. All railway departments should be subordinate to the General Manager, who will be held responsible for the movement of all description of Traffic. Under existing arrangements the Head of each department of a railway is independent, frequently coming in conflict, each interested in his own particular department instead of the general welfare of the whole railway.

I shall endeavour in the next contribution to give in detail the duties involved on the members of the proposed Indian Railway Directorate.—Yours etc.,

S. T.

Orlem-Malad, 3rd Jan. 1921.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is said, and quite rightly, that our country is at present passing through a wave of intense activity in variety of directions. There is first the political agitation initiated by Mahatma Gandhi which has caught the imagination of our people in a way of which we had not dreamt ten years ago. Side by side there is the Swadeshi movement, then we have the cow-protection agitation, a necessary adjunct of the people's means of subsistance. The Hindu Mahomedan unity movement is also spreading space. All these and other cognate movements show that India is stirred to its very depths as it has never been stirred during the last hundred years. Now, if these movements, if this life and activity, are to have durability there must be a good foundation and that foundation in my opinion is a *national system of education.*

A national system of education is a system which meets all the varied needs of the nation and is representative of a common national purpose. India at present is in need of such a system of education. For centuries the schools of Europe had devoted themselves almost exclusively to the training of scholars. But it was only during the last century that the civilized world awoke to the full realization of the fact that the training of a number of scholars was not the right means of making a nation grow in material prosperity, but that material prosperity depends upon providing education for the whole people of a nation or a country. For all practical purposes India may be said to be passing through times similar to those centuries when scholastic instruction was the aim and object of education.

The difficulties and the complexities of modern life are increasing. The marvelous scientific discoveries of the present times have revolutionized all industries. Every addition to labour saving applicances produces effects mental, moral and physical on those who live by hand-labour and they form the great majority of population of a country. This majority in course of time losses all capacity for exercising intelligence and becomes stupid, if no steps are taken to educate it on national lines. It behaves, therefore, the Gobernment of the country or those who have the guidance to take pains and devise means by which the labouring classes of a country are kept in an efficient state, mentally and physically.

It is a waste of time to elaborate this fundamental economic proposition. The Governments of all civilized countries have noted it and taken measures to avert the national calamity of a majority of the population of their country remaining ignorant of the very rudiments of the common industries which go to produce material wealth. It is only in India that we find the spectacle of a Government still doing practically nothing to avert this economic disaster.

India at one time was famous for its handi-crafts and arts and was in the forefront of all nations in many industries. But now it lags behind its rivals in matters of industrial pursuits. It has lost its former cunning and is now a nursery of mere clerks and writers and a dumping-ground for the rubbish goods of every European country. No doubt, this is mainly due to her present dependent political condition. But although for some time to come our political condition will remain as it is, we must even amidst such handicap find some way to better our material condition.

The means and the only means that suggest themselves to us in this direction are (1) a change in the present system of education, and (2) establishment a net work of national industrial and agricultural schools all over the country suited to the particular needs of the people and the circumstances of the locality. A change in the system of education means making education national and we have defined at the out-set, what national education means. All efforts must now be conentrated on the establishment of a system of national education. In that way lies ous salvation.

The subject of technical instruction as a branch of National Education may be divided into three parts:—

1 Instruction of the proprietors and superior managers engaged in industrial pursuits.

2 That of the foremen.

3 That of the workmen.

Germany is the country which presents to our view the best organiped system of technical instruction. The characteristic of this system is that it is designed in no narrow or one-sided spirit. It takes cognisance of every branch of human actibity on which man depends for his existence, his comfort and his happiness. The American national system in many ways strongly resembles the German system.

General education first, until the end of the secondary course. This is the rule there. From the secondary school the pupil proceeds to the technical school or to the university according to his capacity and circumstances.

We have no large provision of free secondary schools here. Neither have we such a provision as yet even in the matter of primary education. Our first efforts should, therefore, be directed to the provision of free primary schools all over the country. Technical instruction must begin in primary schools. Manual work should be a part of primary education. The experiments of introducing manual work in primary schools has been successfully effected in many American schools. In the Manchester schools exercises in the use of tools have been introduced with marked success. The work is superintended by the school board carpenter and the boys are eager to attend the instructions which are given before and during the school hours.

The necessity for such manual instruction at an early age in India is still greater. Whether the child is intended or not to be a workman in the inferior or superior class of practical industry he will always be benefited in general life by having the practice of handling tools. Much of that training of the mind to acquire habits of accuracy, care, of adopting means to ends and a general or ready adaptibility to the requirements of any situation for travelling, domestic, or other purposes or emergencies will be attained by this early habit of handling and using tools to definite purposes. Besides this, the introduction of manual work will to a large extent supply the place of bodily exercise in a pleasant and useful way. Carpentry, turning, printing, tailoring, weaving, agriculture and several others selected according to the wants of the place may be introduced in the upper classes of the primary schools. By this means, such of the primary school pupils as are not capable of, or cannot afford to have further general intellectual education will be able to find their proper place in the industries of the locality in a way beneficial to themselves and to the society of the place:

India is essentially an agricultural country and its main source of material wealth is agriculture. Far greater attention must, therefore, be paid to the subject of agriculture in any scheme of national education than it has hitherto received. It is no use boasting that our old methods of agriculture are the best. If we care to know what an American or for the matter of that an English agriculturist grows and produces in one poor acre of land by his improved means and methods of working we ought to hang down our heads with shame that our Indian agriculturists cannot grow the same in five times the area of his land.

Our rulers have hitherto been unable with the best of intentions to do anything practical in the direction of providing agricultural education. From 1880 to 1911 Governments, Imperial and Local, have only done this that they have appointed commissions and committees and put on paper resolutions. A few institutions called colleges of agriculture and a few farms at an expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees have been the only practical outcome of the good intentions and resolutions of the British Government. Look at Germany; it is a poorer country compared with England. But Germany has spared no expense to provide an education unequalled in any country in its adaptibility to the intellectual development of her children. But Germany has her own destiny in her own hands. We have to look to others for bettering our destiny that makes all the difference.

Agricultural education which is the foremost need of our country must, therefore, be first taken in hand and this, as we have said above, must begin in elementary schools. Only the rudiments of agricultural science will be taught by object lessons and simple stories. As soon as the elementary course is over, and the pupil is promoted to the secondary course which, we insist should be a compulsory, the programme of agricultural studies will necessarily be an advanced one. But this caution is necessary that there should be more of practical instruction and less of theories in the secondary schools. I am not here stating a new or original theory. I am only restating what other countries have adopted and what higher educational authorities have said in this connection. There cannot be any national system of education, which will not bring agricultural instruction to the very doors of every agriculturist.

In places where the population is of artisan classes the elementary schools should adopt a curriculum of studies which would be of use to those classes.

Whatever be the shortcomings of the Government in this matter of the spread of technical and industrial education throughout the country, it is futile to recount and bewail them. Let us make now serious efforts. Those who lead the political agitation of India and those who are directly connected with education should now see to this that an earnest beginning is made, by which education is directed to the proper channel. That we have hitherto done nothing to give a proper directions admits of no doubt. Are we to continue in the same course of inertia and to bear the reproach of lip-reformers and mere talkers?

Let us begin in the hallowed memories of our past and dead leaders to spread a system of education on national lines in every town and village of India. If we but persevere each in his own way and according to his opportunities, rest assured that means will not be wanting to forward this sacred cause of national education.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. DEVACHAKE,
Hon. Supdt.
Anath Vidyarthi Griha.

Ahmednagar.

MEWAR VS MARWAR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am pleased to read your editorial note on the question of precedence between Mewar and Marwar in the issue of your valuable paper of the 20th of the last December. I am so very grateful to you for your so clear exposition of my views delineated in my article on the Viceroy's speech, so kindld published by you the other day. It is a matter of satisfaction to us the Mewarees that His Excellency the Viceroy is now reported to have used the actual words "Premier Rathore state" of which your Jodhpur correspondent who has ventured to contest the seniority of Mewar over Marwar contrary to the past and present history, need not have felt proud; because Jodhpur is a parental state of all Rathores and there was no point of jubilation over it for the Jodhpur State.

Please let me add for your information that Mewar has still its own coin on which there is an explicit mark of "Alliance with BritishGovernment" which I hope you will agree with me in thinking, it gives a crushing reply to your Jodhpur correspondent over his glorification of his field service and Imperial service troops. Moreover your Jodhpur correspondent tries to forget that area, population, income and riches of which he is so proud, have been sacrificed by Udaipur for the sake of this very honour which my country possesses to-day.—Yours. etc..

A MEWARI.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, in to-day's paper, Mr. B. G. Kothare, seems to be ignorant of his own country's "Art" though he pretends to be "Nationalist." He wrongly calls the art shown in the Mural Paintings at the Sir J. J. School of Art as the Indo-British Art, while those paintings have been faithfully executed to retain as far as possible "pure Indian style."

In Ajunta frescoes and old Indian paintings, if Mr. Kothare will take trouble as a Nationalist to mark the artisanship there, he will find "flat painting" is the style of the original Indian art. I wonder what science, he can apply to "Art." There is practically, to my experience, no science for "Art." One can paint in his own way but all the way sticking fast to "Nature."

Foreign countries are only to-day ahead of India in "Art" Owing to the constant invasions in India and its fall the Indian Art had been neglected and thereby India remained far back in "Art."

But thanks to the present Principal of Sir J. J. School of Art that he has turned the Bombay Indian artists as well as the art lovers to the original Indian art as Calcutta has since long been striving to reach it with good success.

But pity, the Nationalist Mr. B. G. Kothare is absolutely ignorant of what rich "Art" his own country owns.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN SPY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

"ADVOCATE OF INDIA" AND NON-COOPERATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In writing on the passage of the Swaraj resolution at the National Congress, the 'Advocate of India" characterises it as seditious and declares Swaraj to be synonimous with sedition: There was a time when the "Advocate" was regarded as not only Anglo-Indian but anti-Indian. In recent times it adopted a comparatively moderate way of thinking and except for occasional lapses to rabid extremism used to show sympathy with Indian aspirations But by characterising the great Nationalist movement as seditious it has come out in its true colours and has outraged the Indian nation which proclaimed the Swaraj. But it thrives and exists like all the other anti-Indian papers on Indian patronage and were the Indians to pay it in its own coins and withdraw their patronage, it would cease to be anti-Indian or Anglo-Indian or anything at all. May I therefore ask my countrymen if it is consistent with their national dignity and self-respect to patronise and provide nourishment for papers which are hostile to the Indian aspirations. If we decide on Non-Cooperation it should be directed first against the enemies of the country's progress. I am one of its subscribers, but I am discontinuing from to-day and I will request my compatriots to do the same thing.—Yours, etc.,

RAMKISHORE PANDYA.

Burhanpur, Jan. 3.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The flag of Non-Cooperation is flying in India. To denounce Government titles and honours is the first item of Non-Cooperation. In face of this fact, the position of the new title-holders is most ridiculous and wretched. One name in New Year's Honours' List is conspicuous, particularly for Gujaratis. That name is that of Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

I sincerely pity you, dear old uncle! Dear Gokul Kaka, time was when your name was a household word in Gujarat and you were called the father of the Gujarat agriculturists. Time is when you are knighted, you will be reckoned as an outcast by the rising generation of your country. Gujarat can expect nothing from you now. Nay! hope lives eternal in human hearts and you will still strive in all possible ways to benefit your country by the great experience and wisdom you possess. You can still rise to the occasion and teach us won't to say "Old men of sixty are apt to err."—Yours, etc.,

GUJARATI.

TELEGRAPH EFFICIENCY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Madio message from the P. and O. s.s. Naldera despatched on the 31st ultimo at 4-20 p m. was delivered to me to-day (4th) at 1 p.m. i.e., four days after the arrival of the person who sent me the message. Yours, etc.

B. E. G.

POSTAL REGULARITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 22nd instant, the Postmaster of the Girgaum Post Office posted an intimation to us to go to the post office and receive our V.-P. money orders. This letter of intimation reached us on the evening of the 27th. We were asked to present ourselves on the 23rd. We are staying in Morarji Buildings—a distance of only two minutes from the Post Office of Girgaum, from which the intimation was sent! The Post Office does not care to send us the money to our place just as it receives, but when certain sum is accumulated, it sends us an intimation to go ourselves to the Post Office and receive the same. Will the authorities explain this conduct? This is a huge fraud of public convenience and heaven alone knows when it will end. We as yet do not receive our letters regularly at our place, sometimes we do not receive certain letters at all.—Yours, etc.,

R .G. TRIPATHI.

"Samaloshak"Office,
Girgaum, Dec. 29.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Congress is over and the hope that it would take some substantial step for urging the recall of Mr. Horniman has met with a rude disappointment. The resolution that was passed in the Congress is extremely mild and unimpressive and acts simply as unconsoling eye-wash. Indians are noted for their gratefulness—even for trifling services. But the apathetic attitude which has been assumed towards the gallant Englishman, who staked not only his freedom, but risked his means of livelihood for the liberation of India, is nothing but discreditable to us.

It is saddening to observe that even the city, which was his dominion of love, should be so inactive in urging his recall. At the time of his externment, Mr. Gandhi forbade the public to hold any demonstration, except a mild *hartal*, against it, promising that he would take suitable steps to get his return to our midst. But it is surprising that though it is nearly two years since he was forcibly deported out of India, the Mahatma is still keeping the silence of the sphinx about his comrade. I would suggest therefore that the public of Bombay should soon begin to agitate against the advantage that the Bombay Government has taken of the apathy of the people for Mr. Horniman in still forbidding him to go here. A resolution passed in this Conference and a resolution passed in that are not sufficient, unless they are followed by continuous, unceasing demonstration such as was shown at the time of Mrs. Besant's internment. Will Bombay be true to itself and respond?—Yours, etc.,

R. SREENIVASAIYA.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

LATE MR. K. F. BHARUCHA.

We regret to announce the sad and sudden death of Mr. Rustam Framji Bharucha, the eldest son of the late Mr. Framji Sorabji Bharucha, ex Chief Judge and Dewan of Jamnagar. While the deceased was barely twelve years old, he received a much coveted prize for Education in English at the hands of Sir James Ferguson, the then Governor of Bombay. From his father he inherited a great love for literature, and this was much augmented by his close contact with late Mr. K. P. Karkaria, a Parsi scholar of great erudition. Late Mr. Rustam was a capital scholar of English and of Latin; and as such he was a great favourite with his professors; notably with Rew Dr. Maccikan, Dr. Scott and Father Oostery. He served the Government for 21 years, during which period he discharged his duties to conscientiously and conspicuously as to habe merited the encomiums of successive Secreties, and at times of members of the Executive Council. Recently he was deputed on special duty in connection with the Reform Scheme. He worked hard and died in harness suddenly. Deeply regretted by his large circle relations and friends)

MR. JINNAH AND MR. SHAUKAT ALI

FALSE ALLEGATION.

Mr. M. V. Kathari of Ahmedabad wires from Neemuch under date Jan. 5:—

A report in the "Times of India" 4th instant under the heading "Non-Cooperation in Practice" and under the signature of R. that Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Jinnah travelled by the same train from Nagpur on the 1st and that at Akola Mr. Shaukat Ali made speech before those assembled on the platform inciting them to hoot Mr. Jinnah with cries of "shame" is altogether false. Mr. Shaukat Ali never travelled by the train nor was any speech made at Akola platform exciting people to hoot Mr Jinnah I was in the train from Nagpur to Akola.

A Calcutta message of Jan. 5 states that the Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling five and three fourth pence. Demand Bills: one shilling five and seven eighth pence. (A. P.)

RAILWAY COMMITTEE RESUMES SITTINGS.

EXAMINATION OF MR. CARR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Indian Railway Committee resumed to-day after Christmas and in the morning sitting examined Messrs. Carr, Acting Agent; C. Carroll, Superintendent of Rates; and H. G. Duncan of the Traffic Department, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Mr. Carr, referring to management by companies domiciled in the United Kingdom, said no delay took place in referring to the Board in London and in cases of urgency cable was always used. For several years it had been the practice for the Managing Director or a Director to visit India, thus keeping the Home Board in touch with the actual conditions in India. He could not suggest how a Board of Directors could be constituted in India. Railways were not local to one province and to safeguard the interests of each of them a board would have to be constituted by gentlemen selected from each province. It would be extremely difficult to collect them and deal with the Company's work in a continuous manner. Regarding the Railway Board, witness said, it should have direct access to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Asked about railway budgets he said the yearly grants were below the demands of railways. The linking of the railway programme with the general budget was admittedly unsatisfactory. The growing trade of the country had been hampered by the lack of facilities in developing new lines. After the new works of the Tatas were completed they would be wanting two thousand waggons a day.

SIR T. WYNNE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Giving evidence before the Indian Railway Committee to-day, Sir T. R. Wynne, Managing Director, B. N. Railway, advocated the continuance of the existing system of Indian railways being worked partly by the state and partly by the companies. The state-worked line was more susceptible to political and local influences than the company worked line. Local Governments and individuals were able to bring strong pressure to bear on the Government of India and the Railway Board for an object which although beneficial to them might be antagonastic to the working of the Railway as a commercial proposition.

He strongly recommended that the boards of the Indian Railway companies should be domiciled in the United Kingdom and not in India. It would be impossible for the board in India to raise capital in London and the effect of the change of domicile would have serious effect on London money market in respect to Indian investments. A system of control of railways in India was essential and the constitution, functions and status of the present Railway Board should be completely reformed.

The Railway Board had not a free hand and had no means of direct representation on the Viceroy's Council. The present board should be constituted into a Government department with a separate member of the council. The Railway Department should have complete control over railway finance, both as regards raising capital and expenditure. Capital should be raised both in India and the United Kingdom. At present Indian railway shares were out of favour in England, owing to political unrest in India.

A MURDER AT BAGHDAD.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BAGHDAD, Jan. 4.

A message received in Paris from Baghdad to the effect that the chief of the Police and a British officer had been assassinated in the principal street of Baghdad, is inaccurate. A Jewish Police Inspector was recently shot in the street, but no British officers were in any way concerned. The murder has not yet been traced, but enquiries so far made, show that the murder was due to motives of personal revenge and had no political significance.

KANYAKUBJI BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

A GREAT SUCCESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Jan. 4.

The All-India Kanyakubji Brahmin Conference held its sittings at Nagpur on the 25th and 27th December under the presidentship of Pandit Shevprasad Misra, of Fatehgarh. There were representatives from all parts of India, including Peshawar, Bombay and Hyderabad. It was unanimously resolved, after a lively discussion among the representatives of different provinces to establish a permanent organisation of the All-India Kanyakubji Brahmans Sabha. Never before there had assembled such large number of Kanyakubji Brahmans and the Conference was a grand success.

A Nagpur message, dated January 4 say, Pandit Bishniduth Shukul is laid up with influenza at Nagpur. Last night temperature being 104 to-day however it has lowered to 102. He is putting up with Mr. Dixit, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. Aba Haji Mahomed has donated in all a sum of Rs. 36,000 for founding an Anjuman Saadate Doraa in Bombay which provides for meeting expenses connected with the deaths of poor Moslems in Bombay.

Mr. Frank McCarthy, the only candidate for representation of Burma European Constituency on Indian Legislative Assembly has been declared duly elected.

NEW YORK LETTER.

RUSSO-BRITISH TRADE PACT.

U. S. AND MANDATE TERRITORIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26

We have received the following from the Indian Information Bureau of New York:—

The two most outstanding features in the news of the fortnight are the conclusion of the Russo-British trade pact and the assembly of the League of Nations at Nations at Geneva.

It will be remembered that the negotiations have been going on between Russia and England for the last year or more, for the resumption of trade between the two countries various stages in the negotiations temporary set backs occurred mainly on two grounds, firstly, that of the determined efforts of the Soviet government to arrange a general peace partly between Russia and the allied governments, for trade relations must ultimately rest on the political recognition of Russia's sovereignty, and secondy, on account of Mr. Lloyd George's adroit manoeuvres to put off the "evil day" and put as much blame upon the Bolsheviks as opportunity would permit. However the economic pressure in England has predominated, and the agreement arrived at a few days back means the virtual recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

The agreement, which consists of ten articles provides for the appointment of official agents to reside and exercise their functions in the territories of the respective countries, and these agents shall have the same rights accorded to diplomatic representatives to vise passports, and to communicate in code and cipher with sealed bags, which shall be exempt from examination.

Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that the agreement would not be entered into until satisfactory assurances from the Soviet authorities, regarding the release of British prisoners were given, and the Bolsheviki would promise to refrain from apreading propaganda, and committing hostile acts in Asia.

PROVISIONS FOR TRADE AGREEMENT.

The preamble to the agreement states that the trade agreement is the preliminary condition to a formal peace parley, and contains the following provision:—

1. Both parties agree to remove obstacles hitherto placed in the resumption of trade between the two countries in any commodities (except arms and ammunitions).

2. Equal privileges to British and Russian ships, cargoes, masters; crews etc.

3. Each party nominates a number of its nationals to give effect to the agreements and freedom of sojourn to be assured to these nationals.

4. Official agents shall be appointed by both the parties with the authority to vise passports and operform other usual diplomatic functions.

5. Each party assures freedom of communication and residence to nationals admitted into its territor yas indicated in the above two provisions.

6. Passports documents and identity issued by the appointed agents in either country shall be treated in the other as if authorised by a recognized foreign government.

7. The preceding article shall continue in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either party shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate it.

8. The Russian Soviet Government agrees to pay compensation to British subjects in respect of goods supplied to the former government by Russia.

9. The British government makes a corresponding declaration.

10. The Russian government undertakes to make no claim to dispose of in any way the funds of the Russian government in London. The British government makes a similar declaration.

The inauguration of this trade pact between England and the Russian Government has aroused many comments in the American Press, among which that of the "New York Times" is interesting. Referring to the provision requiring the Soviet Government to refrain from any attempt to military action or propaganda to encourage the people of Asia in any form of action hostile to British interests or the British Empire the "Times" remarks "This, we may suppose, is the paramount consideration for Britain the chief motive that prompted the negotiations, Bolshevist Russia and restless India are not far apart; communication is dangerously opened and has been used. England insures that obvious risk, paying the premium on the policy what is equivalent to recognition."

Further, it goes on to say "The uppermost consideration is protection of British interests in the Near East and in India; also Mr. Lenin and Mr. Trotsky are to desist from their propagandist efforts with British labour against the British government. The gain for the Soviet government is immeasurable. The governments and the peoples of France of the United States and of Germany, of many other countries, will wait with interest for the disclosure of possible benefits accruing to them from this dual arrangement which protects British India and gives a new lease of life new vigour and authority to the terrorist Government at Moscow.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The League of Nations began its sessions on November 13, 1920, with forty two nations represented in the sitting; and with Russia, Germany and the United States still unwilling to enter or to be kept out of its premises. The discussion on Armenia was perhaps the most animated so far. Armenia was the football in the struggle of the giants. It was decided that the Council shall assign the duty to some power of negotiations with Mustafa Kemal to "save Armenia." In order to understand the situation one must consider the situation in Asia Minor to-day. Kemal holds Anatolia, nearly all that is left to Turkey, of the treaty. The French were anxious to negotiate with him as a *de facto* power Britain held firm for the policy of crushing him. Owing to M Venizelos, Mr. Lloyd George was able to have his own way, but the Greek Premier has disappeared from the case and the French see a chance of restarting their policy. Their attitude to-day implies that negotiations with Kemal beginning over Armenia may be followed by others on more important subjects. This is the hope of the French and the fear of the English.

A debate followed between M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour after preliminary remarks of delegates of neutra nations to see that the League does some actual service to Armenia and not simple lip service. Mr. Balfour's stand was that of not wishing to treat with Kemal "as a civiised power." M Viviani won in the end, and a committee of six was appointed to consider what definite steps must be taken to open negotiations with Kemal Pasha.

U. S. AND MANDATORY TERRITORY.

The United States Government has sent an official note to the British Government in which it alleges that Great Britain has missused the mandatory power over Mesopotamia, and demands equality of opportunity for citizens of the United States in the Near East. Several questions are now at issue between the United States and England regarding the rights of development in mandate territories. The State department adheres to the principle laid down regarding the San Remo agreement when this Government declared that it would not approve of any agreement which did not provide for equality in theory and in fact, and for an absolute open door in all mandate territories. The latest note to Great Britain is the third which the government of the United States has sent on the Mesopotamia mandate issue, and it is evident that this country feels very strongly on the injustice of absolute control.

IRISH SITUATIONS.

Eye-witnesses reports of disturbances in Ireland were given opportunity to be brought before the Committee which was established by the New York "Nation" recently to investigate the conditions in Ireland, on November 8th at the headquarters of the Committee in Washington. The witnesses expressed their sympathy with the Irish independence movement and told of violent events which they had been, and agreed that civil processes except of the provisional Irish Republic were virtually at an end under the rule of the British military force. All witnesses said that civil courts procedure was suspended in Ireland. Coroners' inquests were prohibited by the British Government and the only authority exercised except for the British military forces was that of the Irish Republicans.

Mr. Hackett, associate editor of the "New Republic" said that magistrates and civil police had resigned in shoals and that the people generally were submitting their civil and other controversies to the Republican courts. Barring only the nominal authority of Dublin Castle he said that there would be little British dominion in Ireland except that of military forces. "Eighty per cent of the people are for Sinn Fein" said Mr. Hackett... "The judicial administration of the Sinn Fein officials includes formal though secret trials of police, constabulary and soldiers charged with killing Irish citizens. Responsible Sinn Fein leaders told me that these killings of policemen were an absolutely necessary act of justice most of them having committed actual murder." Conditions in Ireland are "working up to massacre" Mr. Hackett said. He added that many of the Black and Tans were ex-convicts and other desperadoes. The English are pursuing a policy of oppression and assissination" he continued, "and making no effort to bring to book those guilty among the military forces of lawlessness."

TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

An Associated Press despatch from Constantinople says that an agreement has been entered into by the Russian Bolsheviki and the Turkish Nationalist forces of Mustapha Kemal Pasha embracing the following points:—

1. Assurance of the territorial integrity of Turkish and the restoration of Turkish administration in regions entirely inhabited by Turks.

2. Turkish control to be established in the new states of Arabia and Syria.

3. Facilities to be accorded—Russian delegates with a view to the development of Communism in Turkey.

4. Russia and Turkey agree to liberate Moslem countries, such as India; Egypt; Morroco and Tunisia from foreign yoke and grant them independence.

5. Russia recognises the independence of the Moslem states in her territory and guarantees them their integrity.

6. Russia agrees to grant financial and material aid to Turkey.

7. Russia agrees to despatch two army corps, followed by more if necessary.

8. Hostilities may be continued against the Entente without previous reference to the National Councils of both countries.

9. The clauses contain promises of mutual help in the matter of supplies and equipment, the reports indicate.

MR. BEN SPOOR AT POONA.

SWARAJ FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 4.

Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., and Mr. Knight arrived here this morning. In the afternoon they visited the Fergusson College and in the evening they addressed a large open-air public meeting with Mr. Bomanji in the chair.

Mr. Spoor said that he came to India to convey to the Indian people the goodwill of the English Labour movement in their struggle for freedom. He assured the meeting that the Labour party was in complete sympathy with the aspirations of Indians. As a member of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, Mr. Spoor had hoped that the Bill would satisfy this country and that it would be worked by them. But on coming here he found the situation so completely changed that he was now convinced that it was real vital independence the people were aiming at. This change was accelerated by nothing so much as the Punjab tragedy and the movement for complete Swarajya was the result.

BIGGEST CONGRESS IN THE WORLD.

Speaking about the Punjab, he said that he was ashamed at the way his countrymen had behaved there. He characterised the Nagpur Congress as perhaps the biggest Congress the world has ever seen and claimed a fully representative character for it though he regretted the fact that one party was not represented there. What he had seen at Nagpur had indicated to him that there would be no peace until justice was done in regard to the Punjab and until regret was expressed for the excesses committed by officials.

He concluded by conveying to them an assurance to the effect that the Labour party when it came into power, which he hoped would happen at the general election after the next, would grant India's demand for Swaraj.

Mr. Knight also spoke on the occasion. He was loudly cheered when he put on the Gandhi cap.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN JAMSHEDPUR

POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER FRICTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENCE.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 4.

The Secretary of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires:—

A strike of some of the employees of the Greater Extensions Department of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., took place in the morning of the 3rd instant. But for the timely intervation of the Labour Association, it would have taken a serious aspect. The main cause of it, so far as could be ascertained, was that the labourers were given to understand, as there would be stopping of work on Sundays, that they would not be paid any wages for those days; also they come to know that on the last Christmas holiday on the 25th ultimo, which was given by the Company voluntarily, there would be a deduction of wages for that day also. The workmen of the blast furnaces C and D, under construction, wanted to know from their officer-in-charge if it was true. They were told that it was so. So they waited for their Chief Superintendent to come and to enquire about it from him, but their officer-in-charge told them if they did not want to work, they might go home, which the workmen in the heat of the moment did. They were then called back to work by some of the members of the Labour Association. Now the state of affairs is that a notice has been circulated by the Management to the effect that work in the Greater Extensions Department will remain stopped on Sundays and the men have been told that they will get no wages on Sundays. This means a loss of about 15 per cent. of their wages which they do not like. This has created a very bad effect on the labourers here; who are rather restless. The Management ought to take notice of it.

THEFT OF A WALLET.

ACCUSED GETS 15 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 4.

Mr. D. G. Clinch, Railway Magistrate, to-day delivered judgment in case of Fazal Mahomed, a Punjabi, who posed himself as a recruiting officer and who was charged with having stolen a wallet containing Rs. 398, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., whilst travelling by the Poona Mail to Bangalore City under circumstances already reported. The accused was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and it is understood that other charges from other places are pending.

PAPAL DELEGATE IN MADRAS.

TO PRESIDE OVER MARIAN CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

H. E. Most Rev. Peter Pesani, Delegate Apostoloic in East India and President of the Marian Congress, arrived here to-day and was accorded a warm welcome by the parishioners, who had gathered in large numbers at the railway station to receive him. His Excellency, on his arrival was received by the Bishops and members of the Congress Commitee and was presented with an address of welcome as representative of His Holiness the Pope. Replying to the address, hsaid that His Holiness the Pope took very keen interest in the Congress and hoped that it would prove a landmark in the upward progress of Catholic Church in India.

WELCOME TO LORD SINHA

ADDRESS BY LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Dec. 3.

Replying to the address of welcome by the Behar Landholders' Association, Lord Sinha said the traditional loyalty of landholders on many occasions in the past proved a pillar of strength to the administration in the province and he was confident that their sagacious counsel and steady support would continue to be of the utmost value to his Government. They should continue to care for the prosperity of their tenants and deal justly with them and take an active part in the furtherance of those movements which had for their object the betterment of the agricultural classes. He had no doubt that they would retain under the new conditions the position of leadership which had fallen to them by reason of birth and wealth.

BENGAL LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A Resolution on the Land Revenue Administration of Bengal for the last year says that the year started unfavourably. Northern Bengal had not fully recovered from the effects of the floods of 1918. Western Bengal was feeling the effect of draught and consequent failure of the crops, while the prices of all necessaries of life were ruling very high over the whole of Bengal. The phenomenal cyclone of September, 1919 which passed through parts of Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Dacca, Mymensingh and Tipperah left death and desolation in its track. About 3,500 lives were lost and some 38,950 heads of cattle killed. Excepting in affected areas, the cultivators of Bengal got good prices for their surplus stock and for this reason there was an increase in the per centages of collections of both land revenue and cesses. Several industries such as engineering firms and jute and cotton mills flourished and found employment and good wages for labourers.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS FROM FIJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

It is notified for general information that s.s. Tortilla bringing Indian emigrants from Fiji, is expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 12th January, 1921.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Miss Nancy Stuart Stevenson-Moore, daughter of Sir Charles Stevenson-Moore and Lady Stevenson-Moore, Bombay and Mr. John Fletcher Sanderson, the only son of Sir Lancecot Sanderson, Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Sanderson, were married this afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta. This being the first big social event of the year all Calcutta was present to witness it. Lord Ronaldshay was the chief guest and at the conclusion of service he signed the register as one of the witnesses. The wedding presents were costly and beautiful. At the reception which took place at the Chief Justice's residence numerous guests including all high officials, merchants and noblemen were present.

DECISION OF THE CONGRESS

COMMENTS BY "INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Referring to the Nagpur Congress deliberations, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"Can we wonder that, wherever the Britsh tongue is spoken, these proceedings are to-day the subject of adverse criticism and that opinion at a distance is profoundly exercised at the Congress tacties? The end in view is to wreck and disable the ship of State which is just beginning a voyage of considerable moment, and such a catastrophe would give considerable satisfactions to the Congress sympathisers, but what a catastrophe it would be if it were plunged at once into a vortex more terrible than any in history, and India, which has risen to its present state after nearly two centuries of British Rule, would be wrecked beyond all hope of repair. This is a hideous catastrophe which the Nagpur Congress, with seeming indifference, is desirous of bringing about.

"We prefer to look at the brighter side of the picture. We would rather think of an India holding equal place with the far-flung dominions of the Empire, skilled in trade, commerce, science and in all arts which the East and the West have in common, and above all with the masses in a condition which would ensure to them prosperity, education and all benefits of existence in the Empire which is not regardless of the welfare of its individual members. Such is the end towards which India is inevitably moving, and it is in proportion to her success in such a role that she will take her place among the States of the Empire, and among the nations of the civilised world."

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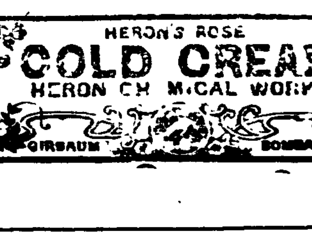
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FUNERAL BOYCOTT CASE.

OBJECTIONS TO RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS

NO POLICE HELP WANTED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The funeral boycott case was resumed for hearing to-day. Before the proceedings commenced, the counsel for the Crown put up an application, giving the following objections to the religious questions which were being continuously put to the prosecution witnesses by the defence counsel:—(1) That the case has no connection with religion, (2) That prosecution has continuously admitted that Mahomedan books are true and that it is the duty of every Mahomedan to act according to these books. Questions regarding the holy books, such as, Quoran, Sherif and Hadees can be asked from Moulvis and not from these witnesses, none of whom was a Moulvi, (3) That the accused persons have clearly stated that they themselves have never called M. Abdul Ahad a Kaffir, but other persons present there had said so and thus tried to save themselves from their responsibility. Under these circumstances, the accused have no right to defend other persons' actions in their own case. Questions regarding the Haj Zikaat Nimaz and Roza are particularly irrelevent. That some documents have been submitted on behalf of the accused and these documents are inadmissible in evidence, unless their writers admit of their corrections and their having been written by them.

ELDEST SON EXAMINED.

Four witnesses were then examined.

Moulvi Abdul Latif, the eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Ahad, stated that he did not want police help because he knew that the dispute was religious one and they would settle it amongst themselves. His father did not take part in politics. He went to the Chief Commissioner for the first time to request him not to proceed with this case. The crowd outside the Turkman Gate did not intend to riot but demanded "Fatwa" which can only be done in religious matters.

Pir Zahoor Ahmad, the investigating officer, and two other police constables were also examined at length.

The case was adjourned to the 8th instant, when the counsel for both parties will appear to inform the Court whether the High Court has been moved.

The Court also fixed the 8th for hearing the case against the "Pioneer."

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SHILLONG, (Assam), Jan. 4.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the following appointments:—Mr. William James Reid, C.S.I., and Hon. Mr. Abdul Majid, C. I.E., to be members of the Executive Council. Hon. Mr. W. J. Reid, Member of the Governor's Executive Council will be vice-President thereof.

Rai Bahadur Shausyam Barua and Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid are appointed as Ministers.

Other appointments are:—Mr. John Campbell Arbuthnott, C.I.E., I.C.S., (retired), to be President of the Legislative Council. Mr. A. Mellor, I.C.S., to be Secretary of the Legislative Council and Mr. A. W. Botham, C.I.E., to be Chief Secretary.

The High Court reopened to-day after the Christmas vacation and a reference was made on the court reassembling to-day, touching the death of Mr. E. R. Obsborne who was for some time public prosecutor.

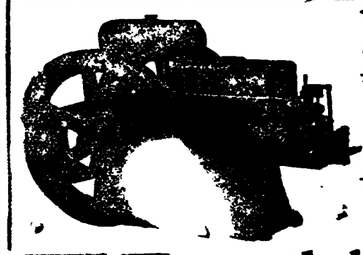
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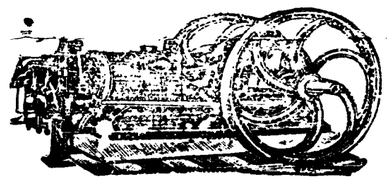
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Assistant Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras.
Senior History Lecturer to the London County Council, 1917—1919; Special Research Lecturer to the University of London, King's College, 1920.
The book consists of two parts. The first part deals exhaustively with the development of English Education during the years 1689 to 1750. The second part of the book is devoted to that very important subject, Indian Banking and Currency, which has been masterfully treated by the author in a small compass. The various opinions on the subject by different schools of thought have been collated and discussed, In a word, the whole work is of supreme importance just at the present moment of India's transition. The book is intended not only for the use of the student of economics but also to serve the purposes of a layreader.
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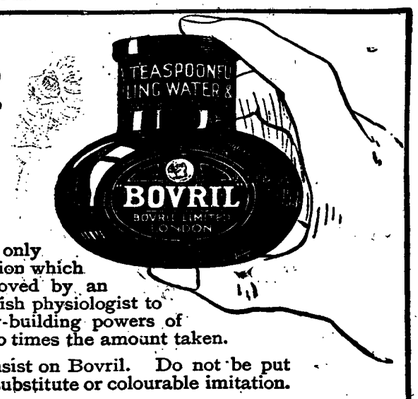
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BURMA BILL.

PROPOSAL TO CONSTITUTE BURMA A GOVERNOR'S PROVINCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan 4.

The Secretary of State stated, in the House of Commons, on December 13th, that he intended next session to introduce a Bill to constitute Burma a Governor's province under the Government of India Act 1919, and to apply to the Province the provisions of that Act. He stated that the Council of India and the Committee which he had appointed to advise him on proposals recommended by the Government of India were convinced, after a prolonged and careful enquiry, that no constitution could be founded in Burma which, in the long run, would be satisfactory except something similar to the constitution of Provinces of India, though details such as the subjects to be transferred and the nature of franchise and electorates might differ. He pointed out that although it was possible to apply the Act of 1919 to Burma by a notification he preferred to proceed by separate legislation so that the final decision on the difference of opinion between himself and the Council on the one hand, and the Government of India and the Burma Government on the other, should rest with Parliament. He hoped that at the next session a joint standing committee in Indian affairs would be set up, and he would propose that the Bill if read a second time should be referred to this Committee.

QUESTION AND ANSWER IN PARLIAMENT.

The following is the text of a subsequent question and answer in the House of Commons relating to the proceedings of the Committee if the Bill is referred to it.

The question was Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India whether evidence will be taken before the Committee which will consider the Burma Bill, and whether the Burma Deputation should remain or is free to return to Burma.

The answer to it was: "My Hon. friend will remember that in speaking of the Commitee on Monday week, I said that I did not propose that any member of the Government shall serve in it. It will be for Parliament to decide whether the Committee should be appointed and the Burma Bill referred to it and for the Committee, if appointed, to decide whether to take evidence and if so from what persons or bodies. I am afraid therefore that I cannot undertake the responsibility of advising on the last part of the question so far as the Committee is concerned. If the Burma Deputation should consider it advisable to prepare and place in my hands a written statement of their case I would take an opportunity, if one presents itself, of communicating it to the Committee if appointed.

THE DUKE UNABLE TO VISIT ADEN.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

A Communique:—The following has been received from the Political Resident in Aden:—

H. M. S. "Malaya" arrived in Aden at 16 hours on the 31st December and anchored at about 5 miles from the pier. She sailed at 20 hours on the 1st January. On medical advice, His Royal Highness did not land and has postponed his visit until the return journey. On the 1st January the Duke received on board the "Malaya" the Resident and his staff, their Highnesses the Kasiti Sultan and Abdali Sultan, also the Fadli Sultan with Sultan Abdul Kader and the Amir of Dhala.

Later, His Royal Highness received the civil and military heads of departments, some members of the Foreign Consular Services and the Reception Committee. The visit evoked great enthusiasm among the inhabitants and troops of Aden, where His Royal Highness's former visits as Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, are held in affectionate remembrance, and on this occasion they have shown their loyalty and devotion by the style and liberality of their decorations. Profound grief prevailed when the news was spread that the Duke was unwell, and there was deep disappointment that His Royal Highness could not land, but the gracious announcement of his intention to land in March has given widespread pleasure.

At a well attended meeting of the Muslims of Madras, Khan Bahadur Kadar Navaz presiding, a resolution was passed urging the Government to appoint a Mahomedan Judge in the Madras High Court in the place of Sir Abdur Rahim.

The death occurred to-day after a short illness of Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Rao, a well known medical practitioner of Madras.

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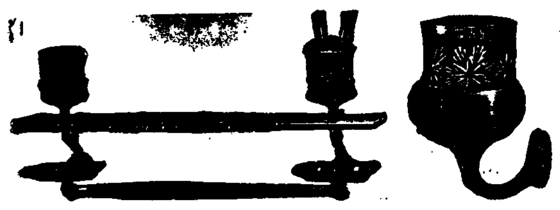
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